PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c. WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,944—New Series.
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1893.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
17-12	9-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12	9-14
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29-4	15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29-4	15-10
26-4	14-2		26-4	14-2
44-12	23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12	23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	[illegible] "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	[illegible] "
					[illegible]day 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan. 24th Jan.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
(Extra) GALATEA	R. Mitis	1,352	250	5th Jan. 1893.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. "
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	350	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 31, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
12th Jan., 9th Feb., 9th March., 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec., 16, 1892

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
NIAGARA	3100	J. MacConochie	12th Jan. for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	19th Feb. "
LYCIA	3139	McNay	28th Feb. "

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th January, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 tons, on the 5th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th January, 1893.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

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PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

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TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan.'93
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes	21st Jany.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 3, 1892.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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WANTED, for the JACOB SASSOON MILLS, an experienced COTTON PURCHASER and SELECTOR. Apply to

S. A. NATHAN,
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A MANAGER for a ROLLER FLOUR MILL in Calcutta, must have a thorough knowledge of Roller Milling. Liberal Salary to a suitable man. Apply by letter with Copies of testimonials to the Undernoted, care of this Paper,

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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

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A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky…Cash, Rs. 25 0; Credit, Rs. 28 4

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A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky……Cash, Rs. 33 0; Credit, Rs. 37 4

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Cash……Rs. 28 8; Credit……Rs. 32 0

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I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

		Rs.	a.
No. 2	Medium Extra Fine	5	0
" 1	Large " "	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.

		Rs.	a.
No. 7	Small, for Ladies	3	8
" 5	Medium	4	0
" 4	Large	4	12
" 6	Largest	5	8

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SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM, TEACHER & SONS'

"HIGHLAND CREAM."

EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL DEALERS AND AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS FROM AND INCLUDING "VICTORIA TERMINUS." Ask your Wine Merchant for William, Teacher & Sons' "HIGHLAND CREAM," and if you cannot get it write to the Sole Agents, who will give you the address of the nearest Merchant who has it.

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NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
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NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

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	inches long, in boxes of	
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	100
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POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
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RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
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PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
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☞ TO SMOKERS.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
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BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
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CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
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FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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FOR STYLES
UP TO DATE.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

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Director .... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.

AUDRAN'S GREAT COMIC OPERA

"LA MASCOTTE."

Laurent XVII (Duke of Piombino)	Mr. Harry Hall.
Pippo (A Shepherd)	Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
Prince Fritellini (Crown Prince)	Mr. E. Fearnley.
Rocco (A Farmer)	Mr. Munro.
Matheo (an Innkeeper)	Mr. Thurston.
Parafante (a Serjeant)	Mr. Smythe.
Marco	Mr. King.
Angelo (Chief of Pages)	Miss Madie Bennett.
Luigi	Miss T. Williams.
Beppo	Miss S. Williams.
Carlo	Miss Hamilton.
Paole	Miss Cora Milne.
Francesca (a Peasant)	Miss Riley.
Fiametta (Laurent's Daughter)	Miss Ethel Mackay.
AND	
Bettina (The Mascotte)	Miss Vera Patey.

Act I.—At Rocco's Farm.
Act II.—In the Palace of Laurent.
Act III.—In the Camp of Prince Fritellini.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th,
(FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.)
Messrs. GILBERT & GROSSMITH'S
LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
"HASTE TO THE WEDDING."
(AN OPERATIC COMEDY.)
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12th.
LAST NIGHT OF
MISS DECIMA
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13th.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MISS VERA PATEY.
WHEN WILL BE PERFORMED
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
Miss PATEY as the GUTTA-PERCHA GIRL.
THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
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TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 31st January, 1893, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1893, up to the 31st March, 1894. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office between the hours of 10 a.m., and 4 p.m., daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of Two Rupees for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at Twelve O'clock Noon, on Tuesday, the 31st January, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to at end.

All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

E. S. BROOKE, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Mhow, 31st December, 1892.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, TRANSACTING ITS BUSINESS UNDER A SPECIAL LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

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TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 20 LOGS of TEAKWOOD SQUARED; not less than 40 ft. long by 18" by 18" for delivery at the Company's Premises, Byculla, Bombay.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tender must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 25th January, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th January, 1893.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 27 CHESTS GREEN TEA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock, No. 4 shed, by order of Messrs. S. N. Talati and Co. and on account of the concerned.

Ex s s Ganges from Shanghai.—

S N T & Co—27 chests green tea damaged by fresh water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, January 5, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THREE SHARES IN THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

High Court.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 37 of 1892.

Yeshwadabai Phadki, widow and executrix of the last will of Govind Gungadhur Phadke, plaintiff, vs. Jamnadas Vusonji Purshotum, defendant.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the decree made herein on the 1st day of March, 1892, three shares, bearing Nos. 1237, 3469, and 3677 in the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction by order of the abovenamed plaintiff by the undersigned at the Brokers' Hall situate in Dalal Street, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th day of January, 1893, at 3 p.m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed at his office, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 5, 1893.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. D. B. ELPHINSTONE, R.E., who died on the 28th instant, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date after which no CLAIMS will be entertained.

J. M. SIMPSON, Major, R.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment, Colaba.
Bombay, 30th Dec, 1892.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of the Estate of DADABHOY BURJORJEE, a Bankrupt, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, who was adjudged a Bankrupt on the 25th November, 1848, under the Ordinance for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors No. 3, of 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed Bankrupt will be held by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong on MONDAY, the Sixth Day of March, 1893, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers at the Supreme Court House for the purpose of declaring a FINAL DIVIDEND.

No further claims will be received after the Meeting, and in declaring the final dividend, regard will be had to those claims only which shall then have been proved.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1892.

BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Registrar.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of the undermentioned article at Bombay for 3 years, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1896, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) at Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Local time), on the 11th January, 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office at Bombay, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender form.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Blankets country for 3 years."

5. The tender may be for all or any of the articles required, but should comprise the total requirement of the article or articles tendered for, and the term of contract must be as noted above. The Commissary General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate earnest money for each description of article in Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipt.* Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

*The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office at Bombay.

Description of articles.	Bengal Tender and Schedule Form.
Blankets country for issue to Native Troops and followers, 7' by 4½' weighing each 4 lbs.	98 (f. f.)

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office: Poona, 29th December, 1892.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of the undermentioned articles in the quantities noted below at Bombay, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) at Bombay up to 1 P.M. (Local Time), on the 11th January, 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Blankets country, &c.," as the case may be.

5. The tender may be for all or any of the articles required but should comprise the total requirement of the article or articles tendered for, and the term of contract must be as noted above. The Commissary General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate earnest-money for each description of Article in Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipt* Tenders without earnest money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay.

Description of Articles.	Bengal Tender and Schedule Forms.
GENERAL CONTRACT.	
Blankets Country	98 & 100
Belts Leather Shoes Country pairs	98 & 100
Pugrees Khaki with Red Saloo Sewn at one end Pugree Khaki	98 & 100
Putties Khaki pairs Putties blue pairs	98 & 100
Water Bottles Tin	98 & 100
Bags Gunny for Packing 1 and 2 Maund Size	98 & 100
Ghi Tins Boxes for Ghi Tins	98 & 100

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary-General.
Commy-General's Office: Poona, 28th November, 1892.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. EMIL HONEGGER having RETIRED from our Firm, his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY as a Partner CEASED as from the 31st July, 1892.

E. SPINNER & Co.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1893.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ORDNANCE OFFICER in CHARGE up to 12 noon on 1st February 1893, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1893, up to the 31st March, 1894. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 10th to 28th January 1893 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (on SATURDAYS till 1 p.m. only).

III.—Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut.-Col., R. A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1892.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "Tender for BROCADE ZOOLS for the BULLOCKS of Gold and Silver Guns") are invited and will be received by His Excellency the Senapati Saheb, Baroda, at his Office, up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1893, for the supply of articles noted in the margin.

Four Brocade zools and accompaniments for the Bullocks of the Gold Guns.

Four Brocade zools and accompaniments for the Bullocks of the Silver Guns.

2.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Two Hundred British (200) to be forfeited in case the accepted tenderer refuses to sign the Contract.

3.—Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned to their owners.

4.—The successful Tenderer will be required to augment his deposit up to fifteen (15) per cent. on the total amount of the Contract.

5.—The acceptance of any tender (either entire or in part) rests with H. E. the Senapati Saheb who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6.—The conditions of contract or other information required may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on application to the undersigned during office hours.

M. BAJI, Captain,
Commanding H. H. Gaikwar's Lt. F. Battery, Baroda.
Light Field Battery Office, Baroda, 2nd January, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 546 of 1890.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, but at present temporarily residing in Scinde, by his duly constituted Attorney HAJI ESMAIL HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ADAM, also of Bombay Kutchi Memon Mahomedan, at present undergoing his term of imprisonment in Her Majesty's Jail in Bombay ....Plaintiffs,

vs.

EBRAHIM HAJI JACKERIA, of Bombay, Kutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Memon Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

AND

Suit No. 711 of 1889.

EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA, of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Memon Moholla, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJI ADAM ABDOOL LATIFF BALADINA, both of Bombay Cutchee Memons Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Moholla, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in Bombay under the name and firm of HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by an order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Starling, on the 24th November, 1892, it was ordered (among other things) that R. D. Setna, the Receiver appointed herein, should be and he was thereby authorized to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the properties directed to be sold by the decree made in the above Suits, dated the 17th day of October, 1892, and now fully described as follows, namely,—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at [illegible] in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14750 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Currim, on or towards the South by the property of Ardesir Dhunjibhai Wadia, on or towards the East by public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the West by the property of Narrayen Wassoodev, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 711, new No. 12737, and new survey No. 2239.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, buildings, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, with all the trees, gardens, plants, shrubs, &c., situate, lying, and being at or near Sewree Road, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,102 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by Jackeria Road and partly by the property of Haji Abdul Latiff Balladina, on or towards the west by the property of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Abdul Latiff Baladina, and on or towards the South by the property of Jahangir Nusserwanji Wadia.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuages, tenement, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Sewree in Town of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94, New Survey, No. 12414, containing by admeasurement 829 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a private passage of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, separating the demised premises from the property of the Jubilee Mill Company, Limited, on or towards the West by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, on or towards the North by a private passage belonging to Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, separating the demised property from the land of Bombay National Mill, on or towards the South partly by property in the occupation of lessee and partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises erected and standing thereon with the steam engines, boilers, and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, in the Town of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8450 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13226, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and West by a road, on or towards the East by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to H. Cleveland.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises erected and standing thereon, with the steam engines, boilers, and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying, or being at Worlee, in the Town of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,200 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A 3025, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and West by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the North by a road and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Mr. Cleveland.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of land, situate at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the Cleveland Road, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing 2720 square yards more or less (forming part of a large piece of land admeasuring 79130, square yards) and which piece of land is bounded on the North by land lately in the occupation of the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, but now belonging to the said Haji Abdul Latiff Balladina, on the South and West by land belonging to Henry Cleveland, and on the East by the Cleveland Road, and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Henry Cleveland.

SEVENTHLY.—All that the undivided ⅓th share in the Inam village Pargna Turf Awooavali, situate in the District of Panvell, in the Colaba Zilla, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are more particularly described in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Kazee Ahmed vullud Kazee Maoomed Shriff and several others of the one part and Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June 1888 in the sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay, being No. 84A, at pages 279 to 289 of Vol. 65 of Book No. 1.

EIGHTHLY.—All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and batty fields situate at Salsette, in the village of Kirole and Ghat Kopar, in the Zilla of Thana, more particularly described in the schedule referred to in the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Premjee Purshotam, his wife Mongibai of the one part, and Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay, being No. 85A, at pages 312 to 320, Volume 62 of Book 1.

NINTHLY.—All that the piece or parcel of Port Trust land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town of Bombay, and which said premises are more particularly described in the deed of mortgage, dated the 11th day of May, 1888, and made between Joshi Bhimji Hurriram of the one part and Haji Adam Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 26th May, 1888, in the sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay, being registered No. 1624 A, at pages 106 to 119, Volume 267 of Book No 1.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties or any of them that they should on or before the 16th day of January 1893, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such right, claims, or charges.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves	Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital	„ 1,09,38,688

Head Office: MADRAS. Branch: RAWAL PINDI.

Sub-Agency: MURREE.

London Bankers: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, Limited.

Capital Fully Subscribed	£2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up	£250,000
Reserve Fund	£223,000
Uncalled Capital	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

Wm. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Funds now amount to .... { £4,546,577

Total Accumulated Funds...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	„	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	„	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	„	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	„	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	„	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,050
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	t	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,130
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	740
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	635
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	430
Dural Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	775
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	685
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,095
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	815
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	925
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	500	2,365
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,425
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	50.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,320
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	1,505
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Rs. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955xd 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 520
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	270
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	237½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970d
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	865
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-14
China Leaf	„	25-14 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25'4 „
Do. do. new	„	25 „
Australia do,	„	25-14
Bombay do.	„	25-12
English Sovereigns	„	16-5
Do. Drazons	„	16-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-11
Carolus Dollars	„	230 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	222-4
Five-Francs	„	390

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Roughton Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chatfield (s), from Mayport; and Fate Issalamo (brig), Damaun.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Volturno (s), for Hull; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c.; and City of Venice (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Volturno left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 9th instant.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Pallonjee Rustomjee Setna, residing at DeLisle Road, has reported to the police that he lost two currency notes, one for Rs. 1,000 and another for Rs. 50, somewhere between his residence and the Fort, on Tuesday last.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, touching the death of Raghunath Gopal, a toddy-drawer. The deceased climbed up a toddy-tree, on Tuesday last, and as he was drawing toddy, he lost his balance and fell down to the ground and was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A NOTED THIEF.—Sitaram Suraji, a Hindu of noted character, living at Khetwady, was yesterday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three different charges of theft of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 11-3, belonging to Gunnoo Khetoo and two other Hindus. The accused having pleaded guilty was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening:—

March	The Wanderer	Otto Stella.
Reminiscences of R Wagner's	Tannhauser	Hamm.
Valse	Little Gleaners	Otto Roeder.
Little Flatterer	Caprice	Eilenberg.
Chorus of Pilgrims and Song to the Evening Star	Tannhauser	R. Wagner.
Diana's Hunting Call Fantasia with Echo		Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged John Solomon, a Goanese cook, before Mr. W. Webb, with the theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 150, the property of Mr. A. W. Roberts and two other gentlemen, living at the Esplanade Hotel. The complainants took the accused in their service on the 26th ultimo. On the 30th, the accused disappeared from the hotel, and when he returned the following day, he was much under the influence of liquor, and, therefore, was dismissed by the complainants. They discovered the theft after the accused had left and reported the matter to the manager of the Hotel, who communicated with the police. The latter arrested the accused on suspicion, and, on enquiry, recovered the stolen property from a woman, with whom the accused had kept it for safe custody. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

OLD OFFENDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hack placed Luxman Mahadu and Ellapa Karu before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first accused with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bundle of glass bangles, valued at Rs. 7, belonging to Ahmed Jallalbhoy, a dealer in glass-bangles, and the second with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily concealing the property. The complainant entrusted the first accused, who is a *coolie*, with the bangles at Musjid Bunder Road, and told him to take them to his shop at Doongri Street. The accused, however, did not do as he was directed, and gave the bangles to the second accused for sale. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused, who are reputed thieves. The Magistrate convicted both of them and sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the second to eight months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in addition to a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of further imprisonment for two months.

GOA NEWS.—The Director of the Public Works Department has provisionally been placed in charge of the School of Arts and Industries created by the decree of 31st October last. A committee formed of the Director, of three professors, and Dr. A. A. da Rocha has been entrusted to draft rules and regulations for the internal economy of the school. A telegram has been received from the Minister of Marine, authorising the Governor-General to put the new Custom tariff immediately into execution.—The Desai, Ranji Ranes, who was suddenly arrested and confined in the state prison at Aguada, was released on 26th December without any solicitation from the prisoner or his friends.—A man named Rozario Fernandes, aged 119 years, has just died at Rachol. Up to the last he preserved his mental faculties, and could move about without assistance.—A circular has been addressed to the Governors of Damaun and Diu with a view to raising funds for the assistance of ship-wrecked persons. The fund has been established under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal.—The Municipal election of Salsette has been approved by the Government Provincial Council. A farewell demonstration was given to Rev. Anicito deSouza D.D., D.C.L., the Vicar of Santa Cruz, on his retiring from the parish. An address and a gold cross were offered by the parishioners who were present in large numbers to bid him adieu.

STORY OF A VALUABLE WHALE-BONE STICK.

THE case in which Fatmabai, the daughter of the late Sir Tharia Topun, charged Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa with criminal breach of trust in respect of a valuable whale-bone stick, valued about Rs. 80, came on for hearing yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Payne defended the accused.

The complainant, in her information, stated that she lived at Girgaum Road, and knew one Ahmed Essa Khallifa and his wife Amina Bibee. In the month of August last, she became the tenant of Ahmed Essa Khalifa, having hired from him the first floor of a house, at Grant Road. In the month of September last, Amina Bibee told the complainant that as the complainant had no near place to keep her shigram, her husband wished that she should keep it in the coach-factory at new Foras Road belonging to his friend. The shigram was placed in the same factory. On the 17th of October last, the complainant's husband, Ladak Somjee had a quarrel with Ahmed Essa Khalifa. The latter had since prevented the shigram being removed by her servants. On the 28th September last, Amina Bibee asked from the complainant the loan of a valuable whale-bone stick, mounted with gold for her husband, and promised to get it back in a day or two. The complainant some time after demanded the stick, but Ahmed Essa had refused to return it.

Nagurjee Chotabhai Desai, a teacher in the service of Lady Janbai, stated that sometime ago he went with Lady Janbai to Zanzibar, where she bought five whale-bone sticks mounted with gold. In September last he was at the house of the complainant when he heard Amina Bibee, the wife of the accused, asking for the stick of the complainant. The latter gave her the stick in his presence.

In Mr. Payne's cross-examination, the witness said he had seen Amina Bibee. He had seen her in Walkeshwar, while she came to her mistress' bungalow.

After the examination of Mistree Nowrozalli, the case was postponed to Monday next.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOME, BOMBAY.

THE Very Rev. J. Hoene, S. J., begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations received during the year 1892:—H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., (Governor of Bombay), Rs. 20; H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G. C. S. I., (when in Bombay), H. H. the Raja of Rutlam, K.C.I.E., (when in Bombay), Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., F.L.L., Messrs. George Cotton, R. Gilbert, W. Richardson, E. Spinner, R. C. Lees, and S. A. Duigan, each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C. I. E., Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, Surg.-Major. H. W. Boyd; Dr. L. P. do Rozario; the Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund. F. A. L., W.S.S.B., F.Y.S., A.B. F.S.F., Messrs. D. Gostling, S. D. Sassoon, Muncherjee Framjee Cama, E. B. Carrol, M.I.C.E., Aug. M. Misrahi, F. Chalk, L. Penny, C.E., P. Byrne, F. C. Remington, and Jas. Begbie, each Rs. 5; and various subscribers under Rs. 5.

Further contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION'S RESULT.

THE result of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University was declared yesterday afternoon. Out of 2,970 candidates, who had presented themselves for the examination 1,056 were declared to have successfully passed. Shriput Baji Jog obtained the first Jaganath Shunkershett Scholarship, while Shripad Dattatraya Devdhar obtained the second Jaganath Shunkershett Scholarship. Andrew Baldomero DeSouza gained the Cowasjee Jehangir Scholarship in Latin. Yeshvant Raghunath Ranade obtained the Ellis Prize in Canarese. Kaikobad Bapujee Suklatwala was given the Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize in Science, while Sir Frank Souter Scholarship was awarded to Abdul Rahim. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

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Adarkar, P Shridhar
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Amonkar, G Moroba
Antia, Jamshedji Manekji
Antia, Sorabji Palanji
Aria, Bamanji Kharshedji
Athale, Govind Lakshman
Athavale, Narayan Gopal
Atmaram-Bhukanvala, R G
Avrangabadkar, A Keshav
Azavedo, Francis Xavier
Bagli, Nadarsha Palanji
Balse, Lakshman Krishnaji
Balse, R Chidanand
Bamboat, J Hormasji
Bamji, Pestanji Dadabhai
Bamji, Ratanji Bejanji
Bamji, Temuras Framji
Bania, Jagjivan Mulji
Batlivala, B Nasarvanji
Bell, Franklin Samuel
Belwaniki, K Mahadevrav
Bennett, Alice C
Bhagat, D Kavasji
Bhagvat, R Bhaskar
Bhagvat, V Ramchandra
Bhaka, K Pestanji
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Bharucha, J Dosabhai
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Bharucha, N Jamasji
Bhat, Harilal Madhavji
Bhat, Ratanram Uttamram
Bhatia, Shivji Champasi
Bhende, N Purshotam
Bhide, Balkrishna Anant
Bhuta, N Vachharaj
Bidi, Shrinivas Kallo
Billimoria, M Rastamji
Billimoria, P Bamanji
Bohra, M Chhotamlal
Borkar, Mahadev Ganpat
Buch, Ganesh Dullerai
Cama, Ashis K R
Cama, Byramji Navroji
Cama, Camaji Navroji
Cama, Framji Camaji
Cama, Jamshedji Pochaji
Cama, Manekbai F
Cama, N Kharsetji
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Chhaya, H Karunashankar
Chhoi, Marzban Kavasji
Chinai, Jamsetji Sorabji
Chinai, Ratansha Ardesar
Chincholkar, J Samuel
Chiplonkar, B Sadashiv
Chitnis, R Nilkanth
Chitre, Atmaram Anant
Clarke, Ida
Collins, Eva
Conway, James
Cooper, J Shapurji
Counsell, Luise
Coutinho, Aurelia
Coutinho, Rose
Crage, Ethel Edith
Crummy, Cathleen
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Dalal, Jehangir Mervanji
Dalal, Pestanji Rastamji
Damle, Dattaraya Govind
Dane, Shankar Rajaram
Daniel, Benjamin Aaron
Dastur, J Mancherji
Dastur, Kaikobad Temulji
Date, Gopal Ramchandra
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Davar, Edalji Jehangir
Davar, Jehangir Shavaksha
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DeMello, Peter
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Desai, C Maganlal
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Desai, Dayabhai Vassanji
Desai, Dhirajlal Chimanlal
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Deshpande, S Vamanrao
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Elijah, Moses Elijah
Engineer, [illegible] Dinshah
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Tasvala, G Thakordas
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Trivedi, V Aditram
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Vachhagandhi, S Ardeshir
Vadekar, N Moreshvar
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Vaidya, S Narayan
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Vakil, Behram Ardeshir
Vakil, Jalejar Rastamji
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Wadia, M Dinshah
Wadia, Piroshah Navroji
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Apte, Lakshman Janardan
Apte Moreshvar Raghunath
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Aurangabadkar D Baburav
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Bapat, Shankar Narayan
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Bhadkamkar, V Vasudev
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Bhagvat, Govind Ganesh
Bhagvat, Vaman Krishna
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Bharucha, M Barjorji
Bhat, Vasudev Vaman
Bhide, Hari Sitaram
Bhide, Vishnu Balvant
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Gokhale, V Gangadhar
Gole, Shankar Balvant
Gore, Anant Keshav
Gore, Pandurang Narayan
Goslia, Harilal Nimchand
Gujarathi, C Maneklal
Gupte, M Ramchandra
Gupte, R Govind
Gutti, Madhav Balvant
Hattimattur, S L
Heblikar, R Bhasker
Hissamodin, A Ahmed
Jadhav, Balaji Babaji
Jadhav, R Narayan
Jamkhedkar, Damodar S
Jinsivale, N Raghavendra
Jog, Hari Chintaman
Jog, Shripat Baji
Joglekar, V Ramchandra
Joshi, Baburav Tatya
Joshi, Balkrishna, J
Joshi, Ganesh Mahadev
Joshi, Narayen Mahadev
Joshi, Narayen Mansukh
Joshi, Ramchandra B
Joshi, Shivram Datto
Joshi, Shripad Dattatraya
Joshi, Vasudev Gopal
Kale, Dattatraya Sadashiv
Kale, Ganesh Narayen
Kale, Krishnajee Keshav
Kalelkar, R Balkrishna
Kamate, Maruti Tukaram
Kanade, V Ramchandra
Kane, Damodar Lakshman
Kanitkar, K Ramchandra
Kanitkar, K Ramchandra
Kanitkar, Vasudev Anant
Karandikar, D Mahadev
Karandikar, J Sakharam
Karandikar, V Dinkar
Karandikar, V Vishnu
Karandikar, V Mahadev
Karkhanis, B Govind
Karmarkar, R Govind
Karmarkar, T Moreshvar
Karve, Trimbak Bhaskar
Katti, Balkrishna Gundo
Kelkar, R Pandurag
Kelkar, Vaman Damodar
Khandekar, S Chintaman
Killekar, Samson Ezekiel
Kuber, Anant Mahadev
Kulkarni, A Kashinath
Kulkarni, Keshav Gopal
Kulkarni, M Ganesh
Kulkarni, S Bhaskar
Kurulkar, S Dinanath
Lakshmeshvar, R Shripad
Lele, Gangadhar Vishnu
Lele, Hari Balvant
Lele, Shivram Ramchandra
Limaye, K Moreshvar
Limaye, N Mahadev
Limaye, R Krishna
Limaye, Sitaram Vasudev
Limaye, V Mahadev
Lobo, John Francis
Mahajani, S Krishna
Manakar, V Krishna
Mamadapurkar, J Shankar
Mangoli, H Ramchandra
Marathe, C Gangadhar
Marathe, Moro Balvant
Marathe, S Rajaram
Marathe, V Sadashiv
Mhaiskar, Ganesh Hari
Mhaskar, Vithal Narayan
Modak, Mahadev Vishnu
Moghe, Ganesh Baburav
Moholkar, P Keshav
Moholkar, S Madhav
Monahan, Andrew Charles
Mone, Khando Lakshman
Mudkavi, K Sheshgirrav
Mule, N Ramchandra
Mysore, Govind Rav
Nadirshah, B Ferozshah
Naidu, Sitaram Saishia
Natu, Narhar Moreshvar
Natu, Shankar Keshav
Natu, Vinayak Nilkanth
Navalgand, Vasudev Daso
Navaratna, V Narsinha
Neil, Daisy
Nene, Narayan Keshav
Nene, Sadashiv Sitaram
Nerurkar, M Ramkrishna
Newaskar, G Ramchandra
Nirgudkar, Vaman Hari
Nivargi, Bhimaji Hari
Ogale, Vaman Ramchandra
O'Gorman, Marie
Oka Dvarkanath Ganesh
Oka, Narhar Bapuji
Oka, Vasudev Govind
Padaki, Shrinivas Annarav
Padamji, Fardunji Dorabji
Page, Keshav Hanumant
Palekar, Narayan Dhondo
Pandit, Shridhar Anant
Parandekar, A Gopal
Paranja, Narayan Dhondo
Paranjape P Vinayak
Patankar Narayan Daji
Patankar, V Nilkanth
Patvardhan, R Kashinath
Patvardhan, R Vinayak
Pendse, V Sitaram
Phadake, D Bachyaji
Phadake, G Ramchandra
Phadake, R Balvant
Phadake, Shripad Keshav
Phadanis, V Raghunath
Phatak, Datto Sadashiv
Phatak, Gopal Vinayak
Phatak, Vinayak Shridhar
Phulamali L Damaya
Plunkett, Percy Edward
Ponkshe, V Krishna
Prabhavalkar, R Annaji
Prani, Vasudev Pandurang
Raikar, Balvant Udaji
Rane, Anandrav Dhakji
Rane, Gundo Govind
Rattanji, N Barjorji
Rattanji, Theodore
Sahasrabudhe, B Narayan
Sahasrabudhe, D Ganesh
Sahasrabudhe, R Shridhar
Sant, Shankar Bapaji
Sapkar, Ganesh Narayan
Sapre, Ganesh Anant
Saramjame, Bapu Vaman
Sardesai, Narhar Gopal
Sathaye, Kamalakar Hari
Sathaye, L Pandurang
Sathaye, P Vinayak
Sathaye, Vaman Mahadev
Sathe, Jagannath Krishna
Sathe, R Dhonddev
Sathe, Shridhar Krishna
Sathe, Vinayak Balvant
Shaha, P Motichand
Shaikh, B Abamian
Shaligram, K Shrinivas
Shastri, V Janardan
Shelolikar, G Balvant
Shevade, Shivram Vinayak
Shevade, V Sakharam
Shevade, V Narayan
Shreshthi, V Shivalinga
Shrotri, Govind Bapu
Shrotri, Kashinath Bapu
Sirasalkar, A Balkrishna
Sohoni, Govind Vishnu
Soman, S Lakshman
Stewart, Florence
Stewart, Helena Edith
Subandha, N Rakhmaji
Tabib, Shrinivas Vishnu
Tagare, Dattatraya Hari
Takale, Narayen Hari
Talasikar, R Vithal
Tambe, Balkrishna Madhav
Tarkunde, M Rajaram
Tembe, Krishnaji Damodar
Tendulkar, G Ramchandra
Thatte, Kashinath Bhaskar
Thosar, Mahadev Narayan
Tulpule K Moreshvar
Tungare, R Shankar
Upadhye, Sitaram Appaji
Vartak, Vaman Narayan
Velankar, Datto Vasudev
Vinoda, Vasudev Damodar
Wadekar, P Gangadhar

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Agarvala, M Keshavlal
Ainala, Mallayya Ramayya
Akruvala, N Vallabhdas
Amin, Ambalal Naranbhai
Amin, M Pranjivandas
Anklesaria, T Harkisandas
Bakshi, C Lakshmishanker
Bakshi, L Kallyanrai
Balsari, C Maneklal
Barote, Mulji Mohanlal
Bhagat, Ishvarlal Gulabdas
Bhansali, T Vithaldas
Bharucha, Edalji Framji
Bharuchi, M Himatram
Bhat, C Manakeshwar
Bhat, G Bhavanishanker
Bhat, P Narottam
Bilimoria, B Jamshedji
Buch, B Lakshmishankar
Chitari, P Haibati
Chodhari, R Kuvarji
Chokshi, B Tribhuvandas
Chokshi, P Sankalchand
Chudgar, D Bapalal
Clerk, T Ranchoddas
Contractor, F Fakharuddin
Daruvala, M Fardunji
Dave, K Jaykrishna
Desai, B Khushalbhai
Desai, Bhimbhai Dayabhai
Desai, Harilal Trimbaklal
Desai, Himatlal Chotalal
Desai, Keshavlal Chandulal
Desai, K Ranchhodlal
Desai, Manilal Chotalal
Desai, M Atmaram
Desai, Nagarji Vasanji
Desai, V Hathibhai
Devekar, Eleazer Aaron
Doshi, C Nathubhai
Doshi, L Gopalji
Gajeria, D Pranjivandas
Gandhi, M Mohanlal
Golvala, M Keshavlal
Gore, Shyam Narayan
Jambhekar, G Gajanan
Jamindar, S Samarsingh
Jani, Jesbankar Ambaram
Jhaveri, Nathabhai Tapidas
Joglekar, A Madhavrav
Joshi, Hanmant Anant
Kalekar, Govind Mangesh
Kamtekar, G Krishnarav
Kher, B Avadhut
Kikani, P Govindrai
Kothari, A Malukchand
Kothari, Amritlal Bhimji
Kothari, V Jivanbhai
Kunte, R Krishnarav
Majmundar, H Jethalal
Majmundar, J Ratanlal
Mande, Raghunath Ganesh
Mankad, S Mugatram
Mankodi, G Chatrabhuj
Mehta, B Kasalchand
Mehta, C Khushalrai
Mehta K Jivanram
Mehta, M Madhavlal
Mehta, M Hariratanram
Mehta, N Avantiram
Mehta, N Bavabhai
Mehta, V Ganvantrai
Mehtaji, M Chaturbhuj
Pandia, M Kameshvar
Pandia, Rajaram Dayaram
Pandit, Sakharam Ganesh
Parekh, Kalidas Tulsidas
Parikh, Bhogilal Punjabhai
Parikh, G Dosabhai
Parikh, M Chhaganlal
Parikh, S Dalsukharam
Patel Gulbai Jehangirji
Patel, H Mansukharam
Patel, J Revabhai
Pathak, C Jagjivan
Patvari, D Vandravandas
Patvari, N Samaldas
Purohit, D Lallubhai
Reshamvala J Govinddas
Sayani, Yakub Ibrahim
Shah, B Dolatchand
Shah, B Motilal
Shah Bhogilal Narandas
Shah, G Ranchhodlal
Shah, Gulabchand Vaghji
Shah, Jagjivan Vallabji
Shah, K Dwarkadas
Shah, Mulji Hargovinddas
Shah, Nanalal Valji
Shah, P Dahyabhai
Shah, R Pitambardas
Shah, Ramji Dahyabhai
Shah, R Chhotalal
Shah, S Lallubhai
Shah, V Mansukhram
Shaikh, A Ghullamally
Shastri, Krishnaji Govind
Shirolkar, K Ganesh
Shri-Vaishnava, V B
Shukla, P Dayashankar
Talati, R Jhaverdas
Talsania, Bechar Virchand
Talsania, M Chhaganlal
Tatke, Sitaram Shivram
Tripathi, K Pranshankar
Trivedi, Ajitrai Navtamrai
Trivedi, Harilal Tribhovan
Upadhyaya, M Narayan
Vaidya, B Ganpatram
Vaishnava, P Hathiram
Vaman, V Bhagvantrai
Vora, Rangrai Vrijrai
Vora, Tribhovan Oghad
Vyas, L Lalji

KARACHI CENTRE.

Abdani, A Mahomed
Advani, C Bakasrai
Advani, C Dharamsing
Advani, Fatumal Topandas
Advani, H Manghanmal
Advani, Jotsing Harising
Advani, P Thavardas
Agarvala, Madangopal K
Akhund, G M Ghulamally
Akhund, H Lutfali
Ansari, Ahmed M Jaffer
Athaide, Peter
Baloch, W B Gulmahomed
Bharvani, S Vishindas
Bhavinani, G Davlatram
Bhojvani, B Alumal
Chagla, G Ghulam-Hussein
Chhablani, J Dayaram
Clay, Mary
DeMello, Lamartine
DeSilva, Alexander
Dubash, N Pirozshaw
Dudani, K Kimatsing
Duseja, D Vadhumal
Ferro, Lucas P
Gajria, V Parumal
Ganla, Piraji Shivaji
Gidvani, Aidas Vadhumal
Gidvani, K Gulabsing
Gidvani, V Jivansing
Gulrajani, C Pesusing
Hathiramani, R Chelaram
Hiranandani, D Tuljaram
Hughes, Frank
Jagtiani, K Sahibsing
Jhanjiani, A Avatrai
Jhangiani, D Isardas
Kanal, Kevalram Khiaram
Khatanmalani, K Jhamrai
Khubchandani, H V
Kirpalani, R Bijasing
Kripalani, C Tejumal
Lalvani, Jeumal Lakumal
Lalvani, T Dharamdas
Malkani, N Nibalsing
Malkani, V Kishanchand
Mangharamani, P H
Manghirmalani, R J
Mansukhani, I Utdharam
Masand, H Hiranand
Masand, R Sukharamdass
Mulchandani, R R
Shaikh, M I S Ismile
Shivdasani, T Buharmal
Sidhvani, H Lekhraj
Sipahimalani, L Vilaitrav
Sujansingani, Shamdas D
Tejvani H Choithram
Thadani, D Gaganmal
Thadani, G Santadas
Thadani, H Chandumal
Thadani, K Tirithdas
Pahlajani, M Gurudinomal
Punvani, B Parsram
Ramchandani, C Daljitsing
Rodrigues, Augustus
Sajnani, D Harumal
Shahani, M Parumal
Shahani, S Chainrai
Vadhvani, K Udernomal
Vadhvani, L Premchand
Vadhavani, P Tikamdas
Vadhvani, R Ramchand
Vasvani, U Gopaldas
Vasvani, T Topandas
Vaz, Valentine,

TERRIBLE BOATING ACCIDENT.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at Naini Tal on the 1st instant, as briefly recorded in our telegraphic columns, resulting in the death of the three sons of Mr. Muir White, Professor of Painting, of Fyzabad. These young men, whose ages were 25, 20 and 17 years, respectively, were cruising on the lake, in a double boat, worked by paddles, similar to those in use on Virginia Water. They had been once round the lake, and were starting for a second trip when one of the paddles became entangled in the weeds, and the boat capsized, precipitating its occupants into the water. They all sank before assistance could reach them. The body of the youngest son was recovered after it had been immersed for about an hour, but all efforts at resuscitation were unavailing. The men of the depot were still dragging for the other bodies, but it is feared that the current has carried them into deep water.

DIVINE SERVICE.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH—COLABA.

6 Jan.—Epiphany.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. NICHOLAS CHUECH.

Feast of Epipheny.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Even song and Sermon.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

UNDER W. I. T. C. RULES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28TH, AND SATURDAY, FEB. 4TH, 1893.

Stewards:—Col Basset, R E, C I E; Maj Blomfield, D A A G; Mr G K Remington; Capt Fowle, A-D-C-; Mr L B Ker; Mr F A Prevost; Capt Braid, R A; Mr F C Allen; Mr Cecil Gray; and Capt Ross, D L I.

FIRST DAY, (Saturday, 28th January.)

1.—The Marole Plate. Hurdle Race. 1 mile, 8 flights Rs. 199. Closed to members of the A N and Civil Services and recognized Clubs. For all horses. English and Walers 11st 7 lbs; C B's 11st; Arabs, 10st 7 lbs; Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners of Rs 199 added money, once, 4 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. Horses hunted regularly with the Bombay hounds, allowed 5 lbs.

2.—Mahaluxmi Stakes. ¾ mile Rs 199. Closed to members of the A N and Civil Services and recognized Clubs. For A and C B Galloways 13-3 and under W A and I raised 2 st. Penalties—Winner of a race where the added money was Rs 199, once, 4 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs. Allowances—Galloways that have never won Rs 99 added money, allowed 3 lbs. C B's and Arabs landed after August 1st, 1892, allowed 7 lbs.

3.—The Chuckla Stakes (Open.) 1¼ mile Rs 199. For Arab horses, Maidens of the day W A raised 21 lbs; Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs., oftener, 10 lbs. Allowances—Horses that have never won Rs 99 added money, allowed 3 lbs.

4.—The Bedouin Cup (Open) ½ mile for all Arab Galloways 13·3 and under, landed after 1st August 1892. W A and I raised 1st.

5.—The Dwarf Stakes, 5 furlongs, Rs 199. Closed to members of the A, N and Civil Services and recognized Clubs. For all Ponies 13·2 and under 13·2 Eng and W to carry 11st, 3 lbs; Arabs 10 st. 10 lbs; C B's 10 st, 3lbs, W A and I. Penalties and allowances as in No 2.

6.—The Galloway Cup (Open) 1 mile Rs 199 For Arab Galloways 14 hands and under, Maidens of the day. Terms as in the "Chuckla Stakes."

SECOND DAY, (Saturday, 4th February.)

1—The Kaleena Cup. Hurdle Race. 1 mile, Rs 199. Closed to members of the A. N and Civil Services and recognized Clubs. For all A and C B Galloways, 13·3 and under that have never won Rs. 199 added money. 13·3 Arabs to carry 11st; C B's 10st, 5lbs; W A and I. Galloways regularly hunted with the Bombay hounds, allowed 5lbs.

2—City and Suburban. ¾ mile, Rs 199. Closed to members of Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' Gymkhana, Byculla, Bombay, and Yacht Clubs. For all A and C B Galloways, 13-3 and under that have never won a race where the added money was Rs 99. Galloways are barred that have ever started in a race in which the added money was Rs 500. W I 13·3 to carry 11 st. Penalties—Winners of races, where the added money was Rs 49, once, 4 lbs: twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. Allowances—C B's and Arabs landed after August 1, 1892, allowed 7 lbs.

3.—Hack Stakes. ½ mile Rs 199. For Arabs that have never won Rs 199 added moneys; Any horse starting claimable for Rs 600. Horses 10 st 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lb. Penalties—Winner of Rs 49 added money, once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs.

4—Galloway Handicap. (Open) 7 furlongs Rs 199. Handicap for all Galloways 13·3 and under that have started at the meeting. Compulsory for winners; optional for losers.

5.—Horse Handicap (Open) 1 mile Rs 199. Handicap for all Arab horses that have started at the meeting. Compulsory for winners; optional for losers.

6.—Consolation Stakes ½ mile Rs 199. Handicap for all Galloways 13·3 and under beaten at the meeting and that are the property of members of the A, N and Civil Services and recognized clubs

The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of altering the terms of this Prospectus of raising or lowering the scale of weights in any race, or altering the dates should circumstance render it advisable.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Chatfield, 1,904 tons, Captain W McFer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mayport, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Brig Fate Issalamo, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,200 tons, Captain J Campbell, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Fraser and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Kennedy and 2 children.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain Francis Cole, will sail to-day for China, &c, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lombardy	1756	Cole	A	P & O Co
„ Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2245	Billett	F	K Nixon & Co.
„ Elwick	1517	Steele	H J	T Morrison & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
„ Mahanadi	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Pekin	2133	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ Avoca	1437	Nacoda	N	Allana Munjee
„ La Seyne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Ponani .... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Cy of Venice	2200	Crawford	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozoni
„ Peshawur	3905	Jephson	4	P & O Co
„ Galatea	790	Mitis	7	A L S N Co
„ Gisela	2643	Nicolich	8	A L S N Co
„ Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. Templer	2704	Pain	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	12	E Bates & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
„ Ataka	2372	Bement	15	K Nixon & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Thursday, January 5.)

H. M. Schwalbe......670......Oilrich ......German man-of-war.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Chatfield (s)	McFer	Mayport, Dec 5.
	Fate Isalamo (brig)	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Volturno (s)	Johnson	Hull.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	City of Venice (s)	Campbell	Liverpool.

The steamer Lombardy, Captain Cole, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
„ Somali, for Macalla and Aden.
„ Lady Gordon, for Colombo.
„ Eden Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
Brig Fate Isalamo, for Quilemane.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
29	Baron Elibank s	Smith	(Port not mentioned.)
	Culna s	Stewart	Colombo, Dec 22.
	Scindia s	Mitchell	Madras, Dec 21.
30	Bancoora s	Britten	Bombay, Dec 17.
31	Africa s	Fausset	Moulmein, Dec 27.
	Goa s	Coope	Rangoon, Dec 28.
	Kalliope sp	Frese	Cardiff, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29.—Steamers Madura and Shahjehan.
Dec. 30.—Steamer Katoria.
Dec. 31.—Steamers Baria and Chindwara.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt Templar s—70 bales wool, T Chimondas; 250 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 81 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Eden Hall s—17,500 cwts wheat and 1,999 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Elwick s—187½ cwts turmeric, Nupoo Nensee and Co; 279 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee; 37 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 15 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 8 cases maise, L Soorjee; 102 cwts alibanum, A Jaffer; 10 bales hides, H S Laljee and Co; 45 cwts peacock feathers, J M Remtoola; 40 bales leather cuttings, M Mackenzie and Co; 35 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 58 cwts gum, H E G Mahomed; 15 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams, S Rowjee; 675 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams, K Dedher.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Elwick s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,001 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 490½ cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,650 cwts rapeseed, Poonjee Jeram.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—119 bales cotton, Dur t Hosli and Co; 95 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,599 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Galatea s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall—9,029 cwts groundnuts, 2,200 cwts caster seed, 1,003 cwts nigerseed, and 15,940 cwts tenseed, Ralli Brothers.

Arabia—495 cwts rape seed, 1,980 cwts gingelly seed and 19,80 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

Ataka—83,375 cwts nigerseed 9,500 cwts groundnuts, 180 cwts teelseed and 24,640 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts groundnuts Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—165 bales cotton, Blaseheck and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Commander s—55 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Rheinfels s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—50 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Galatea s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Galatea s—18 cwts gum and 1 bale piece-goods, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—105 cwts fenneiseed and 20 cwts almond, Quan Lun Eaoo; 60 cwts raisins, N Meanee; 21 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 19 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

Gisela s—91 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 40 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co , Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

NEW MILLINERY.—Over 200 TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS of the most FASHIONABLE STYLES to select from. Special Show TO-DAY.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly ESTABLISHED in CHURCH GATE STREET a comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, nice, airy rooms, first class furnished good table at moderate rates. Apply to the "VIENNA."

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!—In order to CLEAR the SHIPMENT of HORSES, ex "Time," the Public are now offered the PICK of 60 HORSES at Rs. 600 each, taking one or more. Apply to C.G. BALDOCK, Government Remount Depot, near Charni Road Railway Station, Kennedy Sea Face.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—A most Splendid Selection of Plated Ware, heavily plated with Sterling Silver, of the newest designs, most suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys.

CAPTAIN O'GRADY, R. A., Superintendent, Madras Arsenal, says:—I found Motiwala's Dysentrodyne of the greatest value. It checked, and finally stopped, a very obstinate attack of Dysentry. I have strongly recommended it to several gentlemen.

WANTED, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, with good Up-Country connection, to take up a light business in connection with his ordinary work.—Apply "No. 9," care of this Office.

VIOLIN.—WANTED to PURCHASE a GOOD, OLD VIOLIN. Apply to "No. 78," care of this Office.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—GREY ARAB HORSE, 14-2 6 years old, sound, goes wellin Harness and Saddle. Apply to "A. F." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—The Property of Col. STOPFORD, A ROOMY LANDAU, in good order. Price Rs. 600.—Apply to MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, Poona.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

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PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents. —JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000
LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents
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NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

No amelioration would appear to have taken place in the political situation in France during the late holidays judging from the state of the French Funds, Reuter's quotations for Rentes in Paris being one per cent. lower than on last Friday, at 94¾. Consols in London, on the other hand, were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98⅛; Indian Sterling having been unaltered, at 108⅛. The market rates of discount were reduced by ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 1⅝ and 1¾ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d. to 38⅛d. per oz; and Rupee Securities were 7-16d. lower, at £63⅛; while, in New York, the metal was half a cent cheaper than before the holidays, at 82½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅝d.

The Wheat Market had become strong yesterday, and both No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, advanced 1d. per cental, to 6s. 3d. for the former, and 6s. 1d. for the latter, Ex-Quay. Linseed was quiet but steady at previous quotations for spot and arrival Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians, 5 5-16d. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Americans, and all other spot Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 5 13-64d. for January-February deliveries, and 5 21-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 64,000 bales—partly the accumulations of the holidays.

The Manchester Market was firm; and the demand for medium qualities of cloth for the Calcutta market continued. Reuter quotes 39in. 7½ lbs. Shirtings, at 6s. 7½d; and 8¼ lbs. at 6s. 10½d.; and an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist, at 9d. per lb.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York was still worth 9⅞ cents per lb. yesterday; while Futures for April were 9·85 cents, a cent higher than Friday's quotation for March. The Receipts (for three days) were 64,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those for the two previous years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Three days' Receipts (Saturday-Monday)	64,000	115,000	133,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	3,600,000	4,913,000	4,607,000

Business in Cotton here has been upon a very small scale again to-day, and, with the exception of 50 bales of ready new Bengals, bought by exporters at Rs. 234½, has been confined to local spinners who have taken 650 bales in all, consisting of 200 new Dhulia, at Rs. 226½-7½; 100 Bengals, at Rs. 214; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 236; and 200 old Nugger, at Rs. 237; and Bijapore, at Rs. 220 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, however, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT, in presence of the stronger advices from the other side, has become firm here, and though business has still been upon only a moderate scale, rates have advanced half to an anna per cwt., closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	4	15	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „ ...	„	4	13	6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	„	4	13	0	„
Red Delhi......................	„	4	10	6	„
Hard Yellow	„	5	0	6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4	10	0	„
Hard Red	„	4	9	0	„

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by exporters, in a steady market, prices of all descriptions being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	5,762	bales.
Wheat..............................	10,552	cwt.
Linseed	2,567	„
Rapeseed	2,570	„
Gingelly	14,579	„
Groundnuts	5,879	„
Castorseed.........................	3,282	„
Rice	16,577	„

FREIGHTS are steady. There is a better demand for forward loading at about 6d. to 1s. per ton higher rates; but, for prompt shipment, quotations for Liverpool and Marseilles are alone higher.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2⅝d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which there was no enquiry; and later on 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand was quoted, but little was taken thereat. Three months sight Credits opened at 1s. 2 13-16d., and remained steady at this rate throughout the day, a moderate business only being reported thereat, for January delivery; and the market closed steady pending the receipt of news regarding Council drawings. We quote meantime:—

Bank Bills on Demand..............	1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphio	1s. 2⅝d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...........	1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·55½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull, and though yesterday's closing quotations for Fours for Money and to-morrow's settlement was maintained for a time the price for, the February account receded to 103¼, and at the close, the market was weak and declining, the cash rate leaving off at 103¼. for 4½ per Cents the rate is now quite nominal.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and the only changes we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 60 in Manockjee Petit Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 55 in Luckmidas, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera..	4 3-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7½ lbs. 39 in. Shirtings..........................	6 7½
8¼ „ „ do	6 10½
40s. Mule Twist....................................	0 9
2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes................................	94¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 4.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Turkish route right.
Teheran route interrupted between Odessa and Rowno.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	12	46 p.m.	*172	37
Teheran	4	12	29 p.m.		31
Suez	4	2	45 p.m.		15

* Received by Post over interrupted section.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 4th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	1	17	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	12	..	1
„ Madras	..	46	..	1

THE
DECENNIAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY,
1893.

THE REPORT of the PAPERS read, and the Discussions thereon, is PUBLISHED TO-DAY at the *Bombay Gazette* Office in Pamphlet form.

Price, As. 4; by Post, As. 5.
Orders should be registered at once.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DOUIE—December 4, at Bournemouth, the wife of J M Douie, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

KERSHAW—SARKIES—December 28, at St Thomas's Church, Dacca, by the Rev C T Palmer, Louis James Kershaw, C S, son of A Kershaw, Esq, Belfast, Ireland, to Achsb Elizabeth (Dot), daughter of Michael Sarkies, Esq, Dacca.

WOOD—WOODHOUSE—December 28, at St John's-in-the-Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev A G Luckman, Walter Gunnell Wood, Assistant Engineer, P W D, son of the late J R Wood, Esq., of Melton Hall, Suffolk, to Mary Charlotte Blake, eldest daughter of Lieut-Colonel H O Woodhouse, 9th Regiment, B I.

DEATH.

WEDDLE—December 31, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Rowland Weddle, late Chief Accountant, Assam Railway and Trading Co, Ld.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY JANUARY 5, 1893.

THE Congress without Mr. Hume is like an egg without salt, which, according to the Spanish proverb, is the equivalent of a kiss without a moustache. Mr. Hume would have been fully justified in saying, what he undoubtedly thought, "*le Congress c'est Moi,*" and when last year, he declared that the Congress movement had done its work in India, and that the sphere of activity would thenceforth lie in England, it might have been as well to have acted upon the hint and suspended the Annual Congress Meetings. It was, however, determined to hold a Congress at Allahabad, and it has been held, but it has lacked the savour and the salt which in past years was due to the presence and initiative of Mr. Hume. The speakers found it necessary to protest against the belief that the Congress is a spent force, but our correspondent in telegraphing from Allahabad the proceedings of the opening day had to state that, whatever might be the feeling within the Camp, there was certainly no impression outside of it that there was such a thing as a National Congress being held. The attendance was large, numbering twelve hundred but there was an absence of enthusiasm. The Pundit Bishamber Nath, the chairman of the Reception Committee, however, declared himself intoxicated with delight at the excellent attendance in the Hall of All Nations, to effect the political emancipation of India which, when achieved, will be a landmark in the history of British civilization. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, who was the President of the first Congress which met in Bombay in 1885, presided, Mr. Anandu Charlu, who proposed him remarking, that as the Congress had finished one cycle, and was beginning another, it was proper that the gentleman who began the first cycle should be there to complete it. The President claimed that the movement which began in Bombay eight years ago has been a conspicuous success. He somewhat ungratefully denied that the cause of that success was, as is commonly said, the influence of that great man, Allan Octavian Hume. Somewhat inconsistently, however, he acknowledged that Mr. Hume possessed and had exercised a vast amount of influence over the Congress movement, though in the same breath he contended that the movement was only to very limited extent due to the influence which Mr. Hume had exercised. How influence can at once be vast and limited is not so clear to the ordinary intelligence as it is to Mr. Bonnerji.

Having denied that Mr. Hume, or any other man, had made the Congress what it was, President Bonnerji proceeded to show that it really sprang from—what? "The generous instincts of the high-spirited Indian people?" Nothing of the kind. The Congress movement had its origin in nothing Indian, not even in Indian grievances. It had its origin—the gentlemen of the Elphinstone College and kindred institutions will be pleased to hear—in the teaching of the British Professors who discoursed to their pupils so eloquently on the glorious constitution of their country. They set the ball rolling. Their coadjutors were the British merchants who had taught them how to deal with the commodities of their own country; the British engineers who annihilated distance enabled the Congresswallahs to come together, the British planters had shown what could be best grown on their soil, and the British missionaries had worked amongst them. It was all the influences which emanated from British rule in India that had made the Congress the success it is." In similar vein the honourable member for Central Finsbury addressing the Democratic Club recently in London, declared the National Congress to be the crowning work and the one justification of British rule in India, all the benefits which England has conferred on India being summed up in the National Congress. The President drew the moral that seeing that the Congress was in its origin and essence a truly British movement, the British public should realise that, without strain to the connection between this country and the United Kingdom the same facilities of national life as exist in Great Britain herself may be given to India. Mr. Bonnerji deprecates the criticism of those who wish to set the Congresswallahs by the ears by urging the necessity of social reforms. The exclusion of such topics was, he acknowledged, deliberately decided upon at the first Congress, and their discussion relegated to a Conference. Whether such a method of shelving burning questions would avail if India were to become possessed of the same facilities of national life as those existing in England, is open to doubt. The President does not demand these facilities all at once. On the contrary, he declares that the first plank of the Congress platform will be gladly put away if the rules under the new Councils Act be framed in a spirit of true statesmanship. If the rules do not come up to the expectations he has formed, then the agitation will go on, and will not stop until he and his friends have got what they all think and believe they have a right to. He went on to state that while grateful for the return of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament what is wanted is not that natives of India shall have seats in the House of Commons, but that there shall be "responsible Government in India." He considers it one of the great evils of the Indian administration, that the rulers are responsible to no one outside their own consciences. He derides the notion that the responsibility of the rulers of India to the India Office, and of the Secretary of State to the Cabinet, and of the Cabinet to the House of Commons, is anything but a sham and a farce. "What is necessary is that they shall be responsible to those over whom they have been placed by Providence." Had not Mr. Bonnerji been carried away by the exuberance of his rhetoric, he would perhaps have avoided the admission that the present rulers of India derive their mandate from Providence.

The discussions of the Congress have not contributed much that will be of use to the Government in the work of administration pending the time when they will be made responsible to the electors of India. In regard to the jury question, a resolution was passed stating that the Congress regarded with the deepest concern and alarm the action of the Government of Bengal, and denouncing it as retrograde, reactionary, and injurious to the best interests of the country. This was well enough, but the Resolution went on to pray for the extension of the system to other parts of the country, the opinions of the High Courts of the three Presidencies, which show at least the necessity for caution in such a matter being calmly ignored. The Babu Guru Prasad Sen of Bankipore, who moved the resolution boldly asserted that the jury system had not been introduced in 1862, as has been supposed, but has been recognised in India from the earliest times and even before the Christian era. He did not deny that there may be over-scrupulousness on the part of native jurors to convict in cases where capital punishment is possible; but he held that the Government ought not to grumble at that. The resolution was supported by a young delegate from Assam bearing the fortunate name of Lucky Narayan Bigburrooah, who informed the Congress that the civilians in the province that he came from "in a lawless manner terrorise over the people." A delegate from Madras stated that his Presidency sympathises with Bengal in her recent misfortune as a common calamity to the whole country. A gentleman from Bengal lamented that the jury had been taken away from his countrymen by an unsympathising Governor in an unstatesmanlike manner and by an unholy order. The chief light or leading afforded in regard to frontier politics was contributed by a resolution moved by our friend Mr. D. E. Wacha of Bombay, declaring that a portion of the cost of operations beyond the natural frontier of India should be borne by the British Treasury. Nothing was said about the far more tangible grievance that a sum of £750,000 a year is paid by the Indian Treasury to the Imperial Government in aid of the English Army Estimates, to meet the Home effective charges of the regular forces serving in India. This heavy payment, which would suffice, as has been pointed out, to enlist 10,000 men in England, and to give them a year's military training, is not paid for any direct service whatever, or for the maintenance of a single recruit. The whole of the charges actually incurred for Indian military purposes in England are paid, to the amount of £4,000,000 over and above the £750,000 in question. Mr. Wacha's views on the momentous subject of Frontier Defence are familiar to the public. He would save the whole of the expenditure under that head—unless he has changed the views he expounded to the Congress assembled at Nagpore—by withdrawing to the line of the Indus. This plan has much to recommend it;—for if the line of the Indus became insecure it would be easy to carry out the principle and withdraw to the line of the Nerbudda; and eventually, if the necessity should arise, a large saving might be effected by drawing the frontier line at the Tapti. The gentleman who seconded Mr. Wacha's motion threw an unexpected light on the currency difficulty by stating that the military expenditure lies at the root of it. This information ought to be telegraphed without delay to Lord Herschell's Monetary Commission. It would considerably lighten their labours and facilitate the drawing up of a satisfactory report. It is the more necessary to hasten the publication of the report of Lord Herschell's Committee, seeing that the Congress, at the instance of Mr. Wacha passed a resolution urging the Government not to take any action until the report in question has been made public for discussion, and until the Brussels Conference has come to some conclusion. It is true that the President, in putting the resolution, stated that the Congress was not in any way bound by the speeches of the proposer or his supporters. This "colourless resolution" was passed to let the Government see that the Congress is alive to the importance of the question. The Congress, before closing, re-appointed Mr. A. O. Hume, General Secretary, so that the founder of the Congress will still be officially connected with it, though he has left India for good, and has taken up his abode in the neighbourhood of London. The ninth Congress will be held in Amritsar, which can scarcely be considered a very central position. Why not convene it at Peshawur or Quetta?

ONLY a few weeks ago the China papers sought to attribute the frequent outbreaks of North China mobs to the indiscretions of the missionaries, but from news to hand by last mail it would appear that whether the missionaries withdraw or not anti-foreign risings are just as likely to occur. A month ago to-day a riot began in Ichang, which attained proportions that necessitated the landing of a party of blue-jackets and marines from a British gunboat in port. How highly inflammable the people are may be gathered from the accounts given by a correspondent of a Hongkong contemporary. A foreigner recently engaged a Chinaman to build him four tenement houses, and this was done; but after the foreigner had left Ichang, an aged lady, discovered that the grave of one of her ancestors had been disturbed. A mob gathered in response to her invocations, and the houses of the foreigner were pelted with stones. One of the tenements was occupied by a constable in the employment of the British Consul, and he promptly informed his master. As a consequence notices were issued reminding the people that as the foreigners were there by treaty right any one interfering with them would be arrested and punished. This was decidedly a prompt measure for a Chinese official to take, but it served only to keep the people quiet for the day. On the road next morning, Mr. Cockburn of the Presbyterian Mission was mobbed, and made a target for a shower of mud and stones; and a day later the houses were pulled down. Troops were ordered to quell the disturbance, and this they succeeded in doing. But directly the troops were withdrawn the same old lady worked upon the feelings of the mob. For a day or two they were quiet, but when preparations were being made in the town for the reception of the new appointed Provincial Commander-in-Chief, the Chinamen seeing some Europeans passing by raised a cry of "Kill them!" The Customs officers were at once assaulted, but they charged the crowd and drove about a hundred of them into the compound surrounding the Customs House, and there enclosed them. Naturally, they were not released until they had received a certain amount of castigation with the staves the officers carried. The ringleader was secured but not until after assistance of the gunboat Esk had been sought. The blue-jackets waded ashore waist-deep in the water and by the aid of the vessel's search-light were able to clear the wharfs to the British Consulate, where all the foreigners with the exception of the Customs officials had assembled. This is not by any means a new experience for foreigners at Ichang. A year ago there were more serious developments, and it must not be supposed that the trifling victory the Customs officers gained over the mob will suffice to reduce them to order for any length of time. Prejudice against the foreigner, apart from his predilection for proselytesing, is strong, and the ordinary Chinaman cannot understand why he should not overthrow whomsoever he may deem to be an enemy to the country.

As we intimated some time since, Lord Kimberley in a despatch to the Bombay Government states in reply to the prayer of a memorial asking for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the conduct of the Police in connection with the Rajabai Tower case, states that he has come to the same conclusion as that already arrived at by the local Government that there is no ground for a special inquiry. The Secretary of State fully sympathises with the desire of the memorialists that the mystery attending the deaths of the two Parsees has not been cleared up. But in Bombay very little mystery now attaches to the lamentable occurrence, for every one not wedded to a preconception, accords full credence to the opinion of the learned judge who tried the case that there was no outrage and no murder, and that the facts pointed to the conclusion that the deaths were accidental. The memorial was accompanied by a statement, purporting to be that of an eye-witness, imputing corruption to a member of the City Police Force. It appears from the second paragraph of the Resolution of Government that the allegation was that a driver of a victoria had seen a Memon pay a sum of Rs. 5,000 to an Inspector of Police. The Inspector to whom reference was obviously made applied to Government for sanction to institute proceedings to vindicate his character. No order has been made on this application "for the present," in order to give the three gentlemen who authenticated the memorial and its inclosures—or any of the other memorialists for whom they acted in the matter—an opportunity of instituting proceedings in the Police Court if they have any evidence to produce to substantiate the charge made.

MR. H. J. WILSON, M. P., who is a well-meaning but rather bigotted member of the teetotal party in England, is very angry with Lord Kimberley for the answer he recently gave to the anti-opium deputation. Mr. Wilson, whose temperance does not extend to his speech, calls his lordship one of the "old gang," tells him that they are not going to have quite so much influence as they had—they seem to have some at present—and, worst of all, predicts that if Lord Kimberley does not climb down, he will have to "get a new secretary as Mr. George Russell is a man with a conscience and will have to be reckoned with." It was really too bad of Mr. Wilson to hold out this awful prospect to Lord Kimberley and Mr. Gladstone within a week of Christmas. When other people were making merry at the festive season the Premier and his Indian Secretary were tormented with the thought of the disaster that awaits the Ministry if Mr. George Russell should resign office.

SINCE the change of Government we have heard very little about the evacuation of Egypt, and Mr. Alfred Milner's book will probably give the *coup de grace* to the irresponsible talk that was so prevalent a year or two ago as to our occupation of the Nile Valley. "England in Egypt" is one of the most important books of the publishing season, and we imagine it will put into the shade poor Mr. Fraser Rae's recently completed work on the same subject.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN, who has just been presented with an address and testimonial by the Liberals of North Ayrshire, has written an article for the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, entitled "Russianised Officialism in India." The object is to show that under the present centralised system, district officials have not now the opportunities they formerly possessed of coming closely into contact with the people of the country.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK CONYBEARE, whose name appears in this morning's obituary, was a Bombay Artillery Officer, who for some years past has been on the retired list. He served from 1844, but it was never his good fortune to see active service.

WE hear that, following the lead of the Sattara convict, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Walker, Sessions Judge, and, who after unsuccessfully petitioning the High Court, the Governor of Bombay, and the Viceroy, finally petitioned the Queen and got his sentence mitigated to transportation for life, a conflict at Poona, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, for murder, appealed to the Queen, but the Bombay Government were obliged to decline to forward the petition to England, apparently because though the Code of Procedure permitted the Queen, the Viceroy, and the Governors of Presidencies to pardon, or alter any sentence, under Section 401 *suo motu*, still, no appeals by convicts in such matters could go beyond the High Courts under Sections 404 and 410. This is right and proper, otherwise there would be no end to the petitions beyond the High Courts from every convict sentenced for the most petty offence.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of nine per cent. per annum; transferred one lakh to Reserve Fund; and carried forward Rs. 1,80,000.

JAMALUDDIN KHAN, one of the men concerned in the murder of the late General Azimuddin Khan of Rampur, who absconded and was subsequently recaptured in Jodhpore, has recently been placed on trial at Rampur, and having been found guilty, has, we hear, been sentenced to death.

IN Sir Charles Crosthwaite's speech at the Jhansi Durbar on Friday last, observes a contemporary, there was an echo of the Chief Commissioner whose firm rule did so much to put down disorder in Burma. Referring to the dacoities which were so rife in the Lalitpur District a year ago, Sir Charles thanked the zemindars who had assisted the police, but added that there were others, some of whom were present, who were reported to have given more assistance to the dacoits than the Government. "You may be sure of this," he continued, "that if the peace is again disturbed, I shall know how to deal with those who disturb it, and also with all others who set authority at defiance." When a commissary once complained to Wellington that Sir Thomas Picton had threatened to shoot him, the Duke replied:—"Then by G—d, Sir, take care, for Picton's a man of his word." It is perhaps as well that the people of Lalitpur should know from the outset with what manner of man they have to deal in the new Lieutenant-Governor.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE THAMES AND THE SEINE FROZEN OVER.

INTENSE COLD IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Intense cold and snowstorms prevail throughout Great Britain and the Continent. The river Thames and the river Seine are frozen over to a large extent.

THE TRIAL BY JURY QUESTION.

The *Daily News* in an article on the agitation regarding the withdrawal of the right of trial by jury in certain parts of India, says that Lord Lansdowne's approval of Sir Charles Elliott's action in Bengal is a grievous error, and that doubtless Lord Kimberley will annul Sir Charles Elliott's foolish and mischievous notification on the subject, which is a monstrous abuse of power. The article adds that if the mistake is not repaired during the present month, the whole question will be raised and threshed out in the House of Commons.

Lord Kimberley in reply to a correspondent says that the question of trial by jury in India is receiving the earnest attention of the Government.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

WADY HALFA, JAN. 3.

The Camelry, who are pursuing the Dervishes, overtook them to-day, at Ambigol, when a fierce fight ensued.

The Dervishes, who largely outnumber the Egyptian force pursuing them, charged repeatedly and fearlessly. Captain Pyne, of the Dorset Regiment, was killed, as also an Egyptian officer and forty-five men. The Dervishes lost heavily, and are now retreating southward.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 4.

The Russian press regard the Emperor William's utterances to his generals on the Army Bill as very ominous for the political situation in Germany and Europe generally.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The death is announced of General Frederick Conybeare.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

No news from Gilgit for several days past have come to hand. It is presumed that everything remains satisfactorily quiet in Chitral and Chilas.

Major-General Galbraith, commanding Quetta District, was to start on the 2nd instant on a tour of inspection to Kajari Kach, in Gomal. He returns to Quetta about the beginning of next month.

THE ARTS SOCIETY.

The Indian section of the Society of Arts will be opened next week with an address on the British rule of Upper Burma, by Mr. Herbert Thirkell White. The occasion will be the more interesting as Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief-elect has agreed to take the chair.

AN AFGHAN OFFICER MURDERED.

Chageh, in Baluchistan, which was occupied by the Afghan troops several months ago, has been the scene of a bold assassination. A Sinjarani tribesman, who was carried prisoner to Kandahar, but afterwards relased, climbed over the wall of Chageh Fort at night and killed the Afghan officer in command, afterwards making good his escape. This shows the temper of the local tribe at the Amir's aggression in seizing their village.

THE MURIDKI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The Ulwar Regiment of Lancers paraded, 432 strong, under Captain Daood Khan, at Meerut Camp. The men, who are Rajputs and Mahomedans, well turned out and mounted, and the horses looked thoroughly fit to hard work. Two-thirds of the horses were bred at the Maharajah's stud farm in Ulwar. The Ulwar infantry regiment also paraded, 640 strong, Commandant Devi Singh. The men are principally Rajputs, Mahomedans, and Jats, all being Ulwar subjects, are remarkably steady under arms, and marched-past very creditably. Their grand divisions were the strongest on the parade. The Rampur cavalry, 268 strong, were under the command of Captain Fatehyab Khan. All Rampur Pathans are a fine looking body of men. The horses look a bit poor in condition. The Commanding Officers were introduced to Major-General Nairne after the parade when he expressed his approval of the appearance of their regiment, and his pleasure in seeing them take part in the forthcoming field manœuvres. Colonel Melliss and inspecting officers from Rajputana were present on the parade. These troops leave little to be desired in matters of appearance, turn-out, and the part taken by them in the camp-of-exercise will be watched with interest. The policy which obtains at present of moving the imperial service troops by route-march to our own annual points of concentration and brigading them there with the troops of the British Army cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon their discipline and general efficiency. The 4th Bengal Lancers, the 16th Bengal Cavalry, and the 18th Bengal Lancers arrive at Muridki on the 5th, marching as a Brigade from Lahore; the Queen's Bay and 12th Bengal Cavalry arrive on the 6th, marching as Brigade from Wazirabad; the Imperial Service Troops arrive on the 6th, and the 15th Bengal Lancers probably on the 8th. The advance of the Bays and the 12th Bengal Cavalry will be opposed by the troops in the camp.

Steady rain is falling at Muridki, and there is every appearance of more.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

Lord Hawke's Team arrived at Calcutta from Bombay this morning. The match with Calcutta begins to-morrow.

LORD ROBERTS TOUR.

Lord Roberts left on his Punjab tour last night.

THE AUSTRIAN CRUISER.

The Austrian Frigate-Cruiser Saida which is voyaging round the world, arrived at Calcutta last evening. She remains here, pending the receipt of order from Austria.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The director of the Bank of Bengal at a meeting yesterday, declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

SUICIDE.

To-day, Mr. Pottinger, a local jeweller and pawnbroker, committed suicide by swallowing a large bottle of laudanum. It is said that family troubles and business worries had impelled him to take his life, and was perfectly calm and collected till he died.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 3

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JAN. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

RETIREMENT OF MR. RIENZI WALTON.

MR. RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, retired on pension from the 4th ult. It cannot be denied that during a period of nearly a quarter of a century his services to the Municipality have been as varied as they have been valuable. It is stated that, on his first arrival in Bombay, Mr. Walton did some contract work on the G. I. P. Railway, and afterwards carried on the business of an engineer and draftsman in the city.

In March, 1868, when Mr. C. Thwaites was the Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton joined the service of the Municipality as an engineer in charge of the Building Department on a salary of Rs. 400 a month. He also served as an Assistant to two subsequent Executive Engineers, Mr. Russell Aitken and Major Tulloch. In 1871, in the time of Major Tulloch, who had formed a favourable opinion of his professional capacity, Mr. Walton was appointed Deputy Executive Engineer and fully answered the anticipations which had been founded upon his professional qualifications. In October of the same year, during the absence on leave of Major Tulloch, Mr. Walton acted as Executive Engineer; and having justified the good opinion which had been formed of him, he was, in January, 1873, confirmed in the post of Executive Engineer on the higher salary of Rs. 1,500 a month in succession to Major Tulloch. Three years later, that is, in July, 1876, he was appointed on special duty in charge of the Tulsi Water Works on a salary of Rs. 1,750, and the ability with which he discharged the duties of the office was acknowledged on all hands. In July, 1879, Mr. Walton was placed in special charge of the Drainage Works on the same high salary. In April, 1880, in connection with the Malabar Hill Reservoir, which he constructed, a storm was raised against Mr. Walton at the Town Council and Corporation meetings. He was adjudged blameworthy for carelessness and neglect of the interests of the Municipality; but his worst adversaries bore testimony to his integrity and honesty of purpose; and he was allowed to continue in the office he held in the Municipality. In connection with the Drainage Works, it may be mentioned that he completed the "first portion" of the Drainage Scheme in part, and constructed the main sewer from Carnac Bunder to the Love Grove Pumping Station; the branch masonry sewers in the Fort, the Queen's Road, Kamateepoora, the Clerk Road, and the Ripon Road as well as the house-connections in Khetwady, Camateepoora, &c. During the time he held the office of Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton constructed thoroughfares in the new Ripon Road, the Pedder Road, and the Gibbs Road. He raised the level of the Khetwady District, and built storm-water drains along the Tardeo Road, the Gowalia Tank Road, the Grant Road, and the Clare and Bellasis Roads.

He also designed or built many public and private works in Bombay, such as the present Municipal Offices; the Royal Yacht Club Extension; the bungalow of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice; the fire-brigade stations at Malabar Hill and Gowalia Tank Road; the Bellasis Road Cement Depot; the Garden at the Breach Vellard; and the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, of which he was the honorary secretary for several years. Prominent among his other works are the Null Bazar Market Extension; the Health Department offices at Boree Bunder; the Malabar Hill Reservoir; the Small-pox Hospital at Arthur Road; and the new Halalcores' chawls in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. Mr. Walton also put up the "Beehive Destructor" at the Municipal Workshops for destroying town sweepings and rubbish. We are indebted to him for the hanging gardens at Malabar Hill; the Foras Road Market; the ornamental cages for animals at the Victoria Gardens; the bungalow for the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, as also the refreshment-rooms recently built at the Gardens. Mr. Walton constructed in 1874 an ornamental fountain and a clock tower at the expense of Mr. Kessowjee Naik at Mandvie, one of the most populated and busiest quarters of the city. The Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia fountain in Bazar Gate Street, with an ornamental clock tower, was designed and constructed under his superintendence. The thanks of the committee were duly conveyed to Mr. Walton for his valuable and gratuitous services. The committee expressed their belief that the design did much credit to Mr. Walton's skill and ability. The style he had adopted for the work was borrowed from the architecture of Persia, 2,500 years old, and the cuneiform writings were selected by him from rock inscriptions at Behisten. The Vijlibai Fountain, built at the expense of Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, near the Null Bazar Market, was also designed and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Walton. He also superintended the construction of "Sassoon House," in Elphinstone Circle, and Mr. Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia's fine bungalow at Parel, Government House Road.

In September, 1881, Mr. Walton reverted to his post of Executive Engineer, having been re-appointed by the Corporation for a term of five years, and continued to carry on the remaining portion of the Drainage Works in the first section up to his departure from Bombay on sick leave. In regard to the execution of the Drainage Works, Mr. Baldwin Latham in his "Report on the Sanitation of Bombay," made remarks showing that he had great confidence in Mr. Walton's ability. He said:—"With reference to the execution of the proposed works, it is important that all those who have charge of the project should be able to give it their undivided attention. You possess in Mr. Walton, M. Inst. C. E., a gentleman who has had very considerable experience in the design and execution of works of sewerage, and whose experience in these matters will be invaluable in carrying out any additional or new undertaking; but you cannot expect him to do good service on the proposed works if he is not relieved from his ordinary duties of Executive Engineer, and I should suggest that he should be put on special duty for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, and should make his own selections of the officers to serve under him; and then he will be made entirely responsible for the proper carrying out of the works." At the close of his report, Mr. Baldwin Latham tendered his thanks to Mr. Walton, among others.

At the date of Mr. Walton's re-election as Executive Engineer in September, 1881, Mr. (now Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, bore testimony to his abilities in these terms:—"He had always found in Mr. Walton a most able, zealous, and devoted servant of the Municipality. Whatever the work given him, he did it with credit. It had been said that he often exceeded his estimates. This was only a general charge, which could only be brought home to him by proving individual cases. There are other qualities besides accuracy to be looked for in an Engineer, which qualities, the Commissioner said, Mr. Walton possessed in a very high degree." Mr. Walton was again re-appointed Executive Engineer in September, 1886, for a term of five years. The Municipal Corporation recorded their sense of Mr. Walton's services in connection with the Queen-Empress's Jubilee in the following resolution, which was passed in April, 1887, on the motion of Major H. O. Selby:—"That this Corporation desires to place on record its sense of the zeal and success with which its executive officers carried out the arrangements in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to accept the thanks of the Corporation, and to convey their thanks also to Messrs. Walton, W. C. Rowe, A. Baker, Bharucha, and Hormusjee." In February, 1891, Government were pleased to appoint Mr. Walton on the committee to consider the plans and estimates for the Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Leper Home; and the Municipal Corporation passed the following resolution in regard to the appointment:—"Government be informed of the Corporation's appreciation of the nomination of Mr. Rienzi Walton to serve on the committee which Government have proposed to appoint to consider the plans and estimates for the Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Leper Home." Mr. Walton finally left Bombay on six months' sick leave to Europe on the 6th December, 1891, which was afterwards extended. He has now retired with the good wishes of all who were intimately acquainted with his bright, good, genial nature and his high professional qualifications.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 3.	
10 p.m.	70·0
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.	
6 a.m.	67·8
10 a.m.	73·2
2 p.m.	78·4
4 p.m.	77·0

THE G. I. P. VOLUNTEER CAMP AT LANOWLI.

THE praise which has been often bestowed upon the crack corps of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers since its organisation in 1876 for the soldier-like bearing of its members, which is annually displayed, was more than ever sustained during the annual camp, which was held this year at Lanowli. For a considerable period this yearly outing took place at Igatpuri, and the associations of this resort contributed in the main to its popularity. But a diversion was made this year from the usual practice, and it was decided to find a piece of country equally accessible by rail, and one which would suit the requirements of camp life. A more appropriate spot than that upon which the accommodation was provided it would be perhaps difficult to find. The canvas which sheltered the battalion was situated on a prominent piece of ground to the west of Lanowli. The encampment commenced on the 28th of last month. In the disposition of the camp due consideration was given towards providing every comfort and suitable accommodation for the men. The efforts in this respect were successful, and it was gratifying to witness the spirit of good-fellowship which prevailed throughout the entire camp. The non-commissioned officers' tents ran parallel with those of the men. They dined and supped under a combination of several tents provided with an excellent bar, at which "drinks" of the best brand were to be obtained. A long line of tables extended down the centre at which fully one hundred and fifty members could very comfortably sit down. The catering for the rank and file was undertaken by Mrs. Connell of Lanowli. The quality of the food was pronounced universally excellent. A spacious pendal was constructed out of bamboos and overspread with tarpaulins, which prevented the penetration of the sun's rays during the day, and accommodated nearly two hundred men for the regular meals. That most necessary adjunct, the canteen, was attached to it and presided over by Sergeant Bethell, who dispensed both beer, porter, and spirits at moderate charges. A coffee-house, attractively set off with pots of plants and ferns was prominently pitched near the Sergeant's Mess under the superintendence of Volunteer Giles. Entirely separate from this portion of the camp were the officers' tents. The officers were victualled by a contractor Mr. Nanabhoy. Their mess was in the centre and was appropriately furnished. In the unavoidable absence of Lieutenant Colonel Swan through sickness, Major R. L. Trevithick took command of the camp, and it is needless to say he discharged the responsibilities of that office in a capable and very soldier-like fashion. As the field state will indicate there was a very good attendance of officers. During this camp special attention was devoted to outpost duty, while very keen rivalry was maintained among the companies by a "mount guard" competition. Considerable interest was also manifested in a bugle competition, for which there was a good number and for which some seventy-five calls were to be correctly blown. The Volunteers arrived in camp on the evening of the 27th of last month and the first parade was held on the morning of the 28th when about two hundred and fifty men "fell in." By the evening of that day nearly all the men had come in and the attendance reached a total of four hundred and twenty-seven of all ranks, which number increased to four hundred and thirty-eight on the inspection day. This was very gratifying to the officers and was the largest inspection parade that has ever been formed since the corps was organised. The last parade at Lanowli in 1879 was considered the next successful function when four hundred and thirty-two were present on the inspection day. It was in this year that a visit was paid to the camp by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. With regard to the work done during the week which included only four working days—since the first day could hardly be considered as a real working day, and the final day on Tuesday being devoted to the inspection and Sunday coming in between—the mornings were devoted to outpost duty, advance and rear guards. Fresh companies were told off for these duties every morning, and fresh ground was taken up so that everyone had an opportunity of learning the work under different circumstances. During the short time at the disposal of the men it is wonderful what progress was made both by the officers and men. As a rule the morning parade lasted from about half-past seven till half-past ten. The middle of the day was occupied by lectures by the adjutant, the officers, and non-commissioned officers, and criticism of the work carried out in the morning. The afternoons were devoted to battalion movements, manual, firing, and bayonet exercises, and this parade generally lasted from half-past four till dusk. On Monday his Excellency Sir George Greaves attended by Colonel Leach, D. S. O., Military Secretary, visited the camp on his way from Kattyawar to Poona. Unfortunately his Excellency was only able to pay a flying visit in the middle of the day. The Commander-in-Chief was received at the station by a guard-of-honour of a hundred rank-and-file under Captain Sarjant and Lieutenants Thompson and Dangerfield. The fine band of the corps under the baton of Mr. Cline was in attendance. His Excellency expressed himself highly pleased with the guard after inspecting them, and then drove to the camp which he walked through inspecting the messes for the sergeants and the men. He expressed his pleasure at the manner in which all the details were carried out and the soldier-like bearing and appearance of the men whom he saw walking about the camp. His Excellency had lunch in the officers' mess and left again for Poona by the afternoon train. On Tuesday morning the battalion paraded in khaki, at eight o'clock, for inspection, by Brigadier-General Budgen—who arrived overnight, accompanied by Colonel Hilliard, A. A. G., Bombay—in advance and rear guards and outpost duty. The battalion consisted of four strong companies, one of which was selected by the General to form the advance guard. Another company was told off as the rear guard and two companies comprised the main body. After marching some distance to the north-east of the camp, General Budgen directed a line of outposts to be taken up with two companies on picket and two companies in support, the reserve being imaginary. When the sentries had been placed, pickets formed, and the supports posted, the General went round the line, questioned a number of the officers and non-commissioned officers and men on the duty which they had to perform and expressed himself highly pleased not only with the position selected by the officers on outposts but in particular with the intelligence displayed by the men in grasping the nature of the duties required of them. After this severe test had been undergone the battalion marched home to breakfast. At noon ten subalterns and non-commissioned officers were examined for proficiency certificates by a board, consisting of Colonel Hilliard, A. A. G. Bombay, Major Rosseter, A. A. G., Musketry, and Captain Ross, the popular Inspector and Adjutant of the Corps. Two field officers and one captain were also examined by the same board for promotion to the rank of field officer. The result of the examination did not transpire but it is anticipated it will be very satisfactory. In the course of the day several visitors arrived, namely, Mr. G. A. Barnet, C.I.E., the Honorary Colonel of the Corps and Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, Major Leatham, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Major Roughton, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Captain Harrison, Adjutant, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Captain Steuart, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Lieut. De Wilton, and several others. In the afternoon the battalion paraded in review order in blue clothing for inspection by Brigadier-General Budgen, and looked as smart and well-drilled a body of men as one might wish to see. Their arms and accoutrements were as bright as new pins. The battalion was drawn up with the band in the rear on the little parade-ground outside the children's school before a large gathering of spectators and received the General in line with a general salute, after which it went through the usual inspection parade, the details of which were very well undertaken. The advance in review order was a smart and splendidly executed movement, the entire length of the line coming forward as steady as a rock. The several movements which were made were executed in succession under the command of Major Trevithick, Major Gore-Brown, and Captain Campion, who was acting as left Major. After the "advance-in-review order" the battalion were formed up into a hollow square when Brigadier-General Budgen addressed it as follows:—

Major Trevithick, Officers, and Members of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers,—It is always a pleasure to me to come and do this inspection not only on account of the kind welcome, which I always receive here, but also for the pleasure of seeing you men work like soldiers. It have a masterly hand over you in your Adjutant. Without a good Adjutant it is impossible for the same details to be done as thoroughly as they have been by you. But it is not only the Adjutant who can make the battalion work well together. However good he is, the officers and men must work with him, and endeavour to be on the whole homogeneous with him in that work. This morning I was very much pleased at the knowledge of the way in which your advance and rear guards were to be marched off, and the way in which outposts were posted. I asked a good many questions of the officers and men. They were never wanting in an answer, and I found your officers most intelligent. I know you have only been here four or five days to work together, and it is impossible you could have done as well as to-day unless you all gave your minds to it; and I think, it is most creditable to you, Adjutant, officers, and men for the way in which you acquitted yourselves today before me. I shall be mast happy to make a favourable report to Government when the time comes for it to go in at the end of March. I will not detain you any longer as we have some prizes to give away.

The prizes, which were earned at the various matches amounting in the aggregate to a sum of Rs. 3,454, were presented to the winners by Mrs. Trevithick. This practically brought the camp to a most successful close. The officers' ball, which came off on the same night, was very largely attended, and was a brilliant function. The interior of the Institute was beautifully decorated and a distribution of flags and bunting, spoke to the artistic taste of Messrs. Weber, Woodward, and Saxon, who deserved the congratulations they received for the splendid manner in which they were carried out. Brigadier-General Budgen and all the officers and guests attended the dance which passed off with unusual *eclat* to the excellent band of the Corps. An excellent programme was provided which did not cause the company to break up till the small hours of morning. Princely hospitality was extended both during the camp and at a refreshment *buffet* temporarily fixed up in the verandah of the library. During the camp there were no accidents with the exception of one sustained through a bench falling on a member's foot and causing a fracture of the ankle. The patient received the careful attention of Dr. Pires who was in charge of the hospital and was ably supported by Sergeant Lucas in the capacity of hospital sergeant. During the Camp some capital entertainments were given and a "Christmas Tree" the gifts of which immensely delighted the children.

The guard competition was won by the N Co., Parel. Those presented for the competition were successfully pioneered by Sergt. Fry, who appeared with Corporal Whitehead, Bug. Fry, and Volunteers Gaylee, Wingrove, C. F. Twiss, H. Williams, H. Bland, W. Foster, E. Buckle, C. J. Caroll, F. Yates, W. Droop, E. Gurr, and J. MacDermott. The H Co., Jubbulpore, was seconde and F. Co. Bhasawal, received third honors, the adjudicating officer being Captain Ross. The Bugle competition was won by Bugler Forde, M Co., Sholapore; Bugler Dowling was second of the F Co., Bhusawal, and Bugler Gillespie, E Co. Wari Bunder, came third. A few years ago the bugle music was undertaken by the regulars, but this year it devolved upon the Volunteers and considering it was a new institution the marching to it was very creditable. The management of the Sergeants' mess was in the hands of Sergeants Taffield and Hart who spared no pains to give satisfaction. Tents were struck yesterday morning and the usual quiet which reigns at Lanowli was resumed after the departure of the Volunteers.

The following is the parade state of the attendance at the final inspection, on Tuesday afternoon:—

State.	Lieut. Colonel	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	2nd Lieutenants	Pay Master	Quarter Master	Honorary Surgeon	Honorary Chaplain	Qr. Mr. Sergeant	ArmourerSergeant	Color Sergeants
Present	...	2	8	5	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	5

State.	Sergeants	Lance Sergeants	Corporals	Lance Corporals	Buglers	Volunteers	Musicians	Total	Army Staff.			Grand Total
									Inspr. & Adjutant	Sergt. Instructors	Drill Instructors	
Present	24	10	22	16	6	283	39	425	1	10	2	438

PRESIDENCY *VS.* PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your remarks in this morning's issue on the failure of the Parsees to keep their engagement to play a match with the Presidency Eleven hardly illustrate the feelings of cricketers on the subject.

Failure to produce an eleven to meet an engagement is an offence against the rules of cricket etiquette so serious as to be practically unknown in England. The fact that casualties have occurred to any number of the best men is held to be no excuse, the match must be played with emergency men if necessary. Several counties in England are unable to put their best team in the field until late in the season; but that is merely regarded as the fortune of war; and no discount is made off their opponents' credit, because these counties fail to produce their best teams. The Australians never thought of repudiating any match in any of their tours in England, because one or two of their best men were "hors' de combat." They picked up whom they could amongst Australians who happened to be in England and kept their engagements. In the present instance the Parsees are at home, the match was not arranged with certain individuals, but with an eleven chosen from the available Parsee cricketers of the Bombay Presidency, and there must have been dozens of young Parsee cricketers who would have been proved to be selected to play against the Presidency and to show what claims they have to be selected for the best Parsee Eleven. The whole duty of a cricketer is not confined to keeping a ball pitched on the wicket when bowling, his attention fixed on the game when fielding, and his wicket up when batting; it also includes keeping his promise. In failing to keep their engagement the Parsee cricket authorities have committed a most serious offence against all the best traditions of the game, and one which will make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for English cricketers to meet them again.—Yours, &c.,

A. NEWNHAM,
Captain, 20th Regt. B.I

A COMPLAINT FROM CUMBALLA HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me once more through the medium of your valuable paper to draw the attention of our popular Police Commissioner to the great nuisance, which in spite of strong and repeated representations is being created in one of the most fashionable quarters of Bombay, namely Cumballa Hill. It is with awe and surprise we learn that the Abkari Collector has granted a license for a toddy-shop at Gowalia Tank Road just at the end of Forjet Street and also a battakee was beaten for the same in the vicinity.

Hundreds of mill-hands and other working men pass this road every morning and evening and it would be a source of great nuisance to the adjoining quiet and respectable families if this resort be placed in the way of such objectionable people. Just think of the annoyance caused by the frequenters of this shop, by their shouts and quarrels, their ribald jests and songs, and their indecorous language. It is really astonishing to find that the Abkari Collector should have so easily granted the new license, notwithstanding the great agitation raised against it. Allow me, therefore, to request our energetic Commissioner of Police, Col. Wilson, to look into the matter and not to permit this crying evil creep into such a quiet and respectable locality and once for all save the many respectable European and Native families living in the neighbourhood from such nuisance.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE following Government Resolution regarding the memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Clock Tower Tragedy was issued from the Secretariat on Tuesday:—

No. 20 OF 1893.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 3rd January, 1893.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated the 1st December, 1892, stating that he has considered in Council the letter of this Government, No. 16, dated the 23rd September, 1892, enclosing a memorial on the subject of the Rajabai Tower case, praying for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the conduct of the Bombay City Police in connection with that matter; intimating that it is to be regretted that the investigation of the case has left grounds for doubt as to the circumstances attendant on the deaths of the Parsee ladies, and that he can fully sympathise with the desire of the memorialists that the mystery should be cleared up; but that, having very carefully considered the memorial and its enclosures in connection with the opinions and report forwarded by this Government, he can adopt no other conclusion than that recorded by this Government that no sufficient *prima facie* case has been established for the special enquiry prayed for; requesting that the memorialists may be informed accordingly.

Resolution.—The memorialists should be informed accordingly.

2. The memorialists attached to their memorial a statement made by the driver of a victoria to the effect that he had seen a certain Inspector of the Bombay City Police being paid a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a bribe by a Memon. The Inspector to whom reference is obviously made has applied for sanction to take steps to vindicate his character, but the Governor in Council will make no order on the application for the present, in order that the three gentlemen who authenticated the memorial and its enclosures, or any of the other memorialists on whose behalf they acted, may, if so advised, and if they have any evidence to produce, institute proceedings in the Police Court.

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEC 31.

FOR a few days there was every appearance of coming rain, such cloudy skies and changing winds, but to-day not a cloud is to be seen and the wind is keenly due East. People who do not know Belgaum can have no conception of the all-pervading dust demon who reigns supreme from November to April. All careful housekeepers hermetically seal up their houses from early morning till evening, and get sorrow much over their inability to keep anything clean. Delicate garments are ruined irretrievably in an evening's drive, and walking is ruin, pure and simple. A shower or two to lay the dust would be a boon. Perhaps some may wonder if water-carts and water are unattainable. They are such a luxury, as watering the roads is wholly unknown in this one-horse place. Belgaum will remain a study in red and brown till the rains arrive next year. The Regimental Schools had a big fete yesterday, beginning with a drive to the Poona Road, at 7 a.m. What a happy crew those dhumnies conveyed. What a cheering and shouting was heard, and how the old byles put their best foot forward, and yet "left a canter for the avenue." In the afternoon the school-children, their friends" and a large section of Belgaum's society assembled in the Cantonment gardens. First a grand "high tea" was very liberally dealt with. Tiny ones and big ones all showing appetites that must be the pride of the Regiment. Then the little ones went through a very interesting programme. A school song by the elder children went very nicely, and was followed by an equally successful action song by the infants. In a recitation by a very tiny clot of four, Flossie Davis won universal praise. A duet, "The Sky-lark," by Daisy Tudor and W. Birkley, was wonderfully well sung, considering the age of the children. Master Birkley bids fair to followin his father's footsteps, an embryo bandmaster for the Cheshire Regiment of the future. A squad of Infants went through Exercise II. in the physical drill with truly admirable precision. Next came the best item in the programme. An instrumental duet, violin and piano, by Frank and Hannah White. Little Jessie Scott maintained her reputation as the reciter of the Infant school, in a very pretty little piece, "Dame Duck's Lecture." Another school song followed, and then the children went through, with the greatest exactitude, a set of quadrilles. The bows and the gravity of the little dancers upset the gravity of the lookers-on entirely. The programme closed with a May Pole dance, which was very prettily performed by the children. The gay ribbons were plaited very evenly and prettily. An adjournment to the Bandstand to see the distribution of prizes, and the Christmas Tree Lottery was next on the cards. The exclamations of delight from all quarters proved that contentment reigned supreme. The prizes as well as the toys on the Christmas Tree were all good and varied in description, and every care had been taken to please and gratify the little ones, who went away laden with toys and carrying away memories of a day of unalloyed delight. The Regimental Cricket tournament is being played out. Yesterday the Band playing against F Company, won by three wickets. The final will be now between the Band and C Company. The usual New Year parades will take place on Monday next, and early in next week the N. C. O.s of the Field Battery, R. A. are having a quadrille party. Many of our holiday-makers have already returned, and Belgaum will have all its wanderers back in its fold in a few days.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE report of the Director of Public Instruction, in the Bombay Presidency, was issued last evening. Reviewing it is a Government resolution which is summarised in the following general remarks:—

The Governor in Council is unable to notice in greater detail several matters of interest to which allusion is made in the condensed report of the Director. The Appendices, however, supply every information that may be required. The ability of Government to meet larger demands made on provincial revenues by the department during the year has been well turned to account, and progress is registered in every direction. The Native States have been stimulated by example to evince increased interest in the subject of public instruction. Attendance has responded in Sind to the additional care which an Inspector, who has no other duties to attend to, has been able to devote to it. The policy laid down by the Education Commission has been steadily pursued, and the introduction of a system of scholarships has now been completed. Certain localities show a natural tendency to develop at the expense of others, and the difficulty of adjusting limited means to the growing demands of favoured centres, without neglecting more backward districts, is the chief problem of the future. Reduction of expenditure no longer means the closing of a few institutions maintained by Government, but the arrest of additions to the aided list, and even the contraction of aid to those who have deserved it. A larger number of managers of schools are thus directly interested in the ability of Government to provide for one of its public services from the fund with which it has to maintain all public services. The department has during the year lost the valuable services of Shams-ul-Ulma Sirdár Khán Bahádur Dr. Hoshangji Jamaspji Dastur, and Ráo Bahádur Gopalji Surbhai Desái who has done so much for the advance of education in Kathiawar. The Director of Public Instruction has not noticed the names of any of his subordinates for special commendation, but the Governor in Council is satisfied that all have worked well and contributed to the satisfactory account which he has been able to present to Government.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present Col. W. H. Wilson, Principal R. G. Oxenham, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Hurkissondass Narotumdass, Dr. Viegas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. Grattan Geary.

ADVANCES FOR STABLES AND A CHAWL.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction the following:—

Letter dated 16th December, 1892, from the Commissioner, forwarding plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 78,644 and Rs. 66,000, and asking the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment of advances, from available balances, to be adjusted hereafter against the loan when raised, to meet the cost of the construction (1) of stables in F and G Wards, and (2) of chawl at Bori Bunder for biggaries, Health Department.

After considering some further business, the meeting separated.

MR. EDGAR CROUSE, an American millionaire, has just died. He left his chief servants £5,000 and £10,000 each; his private secretary £30,000, his stable manager £20,000.

THE DECENNIAL CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES.

THE Decennial Conference of Missionaries, which commenced its sitting on Thursday last, at the Wilson College terminated yesterday evening. There were held two meeting, yesterday in the large hall, one in the morning and another in the afternoon. At the morning meeting the Rev. Mr. Eugene Stock presided, and the subject chosen for discussion was "Christian Literature."

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

The Rev. G. P. Taylor, of Ahmedabad, said among other things.—Our activity in vernacular education is wholly mistaken unless we are ready for corresponding activity in literature, for books are the true corollary of schools. As the days go by, our proportionate influence in the education of India will grow smaller, while our opportunity and responsibility in the sphere of literature will be enormously enlarged. First, vernacular literature, should be much more closely related to the thought and life of this country than it has hitherto been. The Christians of India are receiving an essentially English training and they are thereby infallibly and inevitably being made strangers and foreigners to their Hindu brethren. Speaking broadly, the missionary literature of India has been translations. Even in Bible translation is the reproduction of the original text, idiom for idiom and almost word for word, even to the particles, true translaiion? The true idea of translation is not the substitution of a set of words in one language for a similar set of words in another. It is rather the effective conveyance to readers of the exact idea, without addition or subtraction or charge of emphasis, that was conveyed to those into whose hands the original was put. "The hands of the translators should be continually on that literature which most widely influences the people and out of which their thought and language have been formed." It is important for us to dwell upon in this—that the method adopted in Bible translation has been far too closely followed in all our other work, and has vitiated it incalculably. There is no reason why *e.g.*, the letter of commentaries should be reproduced; nay no reason why whole sections of the English Prayer Book should be laboriously transverbated when its petitions and aspirations can be rendered in characteristic, Indian phrase and measure. "The books which we publish should be carefully related to Hindu thought, expressed in its terms, done in its style, adopting where it can its positions and leading on, still in Hindu fashion and in its terminology, from points of agreement to essential points of difference" No greater service to the Christian Churches in India, or to non-Christians, can be rendered than that some man should, for each language, reproduce the Gospels and Epistles in free paraphrase. Making it his one aim to leave on the mind of Indian readers the exact impression which the original was likely to leave on its readers let him feel himself wholly unfettered by any tradition as to the way in which his aim ought to be accomplished. Our literature should begin to take on such a character as will compel the serious attention of the really educated vernacular Hindus. Between Hinduism as such and Christianity there has never yet been a fair fight. While we boldly attempt to reach the most difficult classes we must also produce literature that closely affects the every-day life of the common people. Newspapers are becoming common in all the vernaculars, but they are generally of such a type that it would be no difficult matter for a Christian newspaper to take the lead among them. The art of newspaper editing is one that vernacular literary men have not yet very fully mastered. Where a Society finds itself possessed of a man (or men) who have special literary taste and power and an adequate grasp of the vernacular, it should recognise his gifts, and relieve him as far as may be of duties which can easily be done by others, so that he may have a certain portion of his time absolutely secured for following this great vocation. Missions should combine within each language-area for the appointment of one man (or two, if the reading population is very large), whose whole time shall be given to promoting the literature of his vernacular. As to the support of such men—the Societies of each area should contribute proportionately, and other expenses ought to be provided for by some one great central organisation existing specifically for the preparation and distribution of Christian literature throughout India. Such an organisation would give unity to this great work, would represent it to the Christian Churches of England, America and Australia, would raise funds for it, and would make grants-in-aid to the various areas, to be supplemented by local contributions and spent under the direction of a local Committee acting with the literary agent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES,—THEIR TRANSLATION AND CIRCULATION.

The Rev. S. W. Organe, Madras, said:— We look back with admiration at the work accomplished. To-day the Bible, in whole or in part, speaks 350 tongues—while it is estimated that well-nigh 200,000,000 copies have been scattered among the nations. But lest we be tempted to rest satisfied with the achievement of by-gone days, let us be deeply impressed by the fact that, in these closing years of the 19th century, the part of the human family yet untouched by the Living Word exceeds the number of those who possess it. Apart from the Baptist versions, the British and Foreign Bible Society now issues the Scriptures, in whole or in part, in 43 of the Indian languages and dialects, 10 of these being in the South. It also publishes 3 versions in Ceylon, and 5, confined to portions, I believe, in Burma. Each language has its complete Bible, most of the major dialects have the New Testament, and many of the minor ones a Gospel or other portion. The total annual circulation may be roundly stated at half a million copies. A few practical points in reference to translation may be noted here. Strict fidelity to the original, compatible with approved idiomatic usage, should be the capital rule of every translator of the Bible. Where there is no difference in the meaning, it is advisable to have one uniform word or phrase for each original word or phrase and not to translate by different words. There are difficulties in the way, but it will be well if the Indian transelators can agree as to the use of uniform terms for th, most important words such as God, Lord, Creator. Sacrifice, Salvation, Heaven, &c., in cognate languages. The appointment of a representative Committee will be a step in the right direction. Now that the results of scholarly research are embodied in the texts, on which the English revised Bible is based, has not the time arrived for a general comparison with these texts, of those Indian versions which do not require elaborate revision? On the score of economy, and by way of removing the stumbling block caused by the circulation of rival versions, it is of the first importance that every effort be made to secure the issue of only one version in each language.

CIRCULATION.

The Bible should be issued in at least two types. A large type edition is indispensable for pulpit and family's use. The cry for a small volume is general. By the use of thin paper we have produced a popular edition in Tamil 6¾ × 4½ × 1⅛ inches. We have also successfully introduced the crown 8vo. sizes. If a medium size is called for the demy 8vo. meets the case. The New Testament for separate sale admits of greater variety of paper and type. The issue of portions in the smallest type has not answered. The most popular size for the large books is the super royal 32mo. and for the smaller the demy 32mo. The great usefulness of references and marginal readings is admitted. As soon as the text is fixed there should be at least one reference edition of the Bible and one of the New Testament. I strongly recommend the introduction into one edition of each vernacular version, of the six maps of the British and Foreign Bible Society, with the names transliteratedt. Our Native Christians say that these maps are most helpful to them. With the rapidly increasing demand for the Scriptures the double question of cost and selling prices will come to the front. At present our cheapest vernacular Bible is sold at 12 and the New Testament at 4 annas a copy. We have long desired to provide one edition of each for 8 and 2 annas respectively, and have hesitated only from want of the necessary funds. Free Grants.—Free distribution is now less common and is carried out with greater discrimination than in the early years of the Indian Auxiliaries. The principle of circulation by sale—now almost universally accepted—is perfectly sound, but there should be enough of elasticity in its application to admit of free grants in special cases. In the case of individual applicants two essentials are necessary, a sincere desire to read and understand the book, and inability to pay for it. In the majority of such cases the sincerity of the applicant is best tested by offering a copy at a reduced rate. To charitable institutions there is scope for free gifts on a larger scale. Depots.—The large area embraced by an Indian Auxiliary can only be effectually covered by keeping a stock at each local centre to serve as a source of supply to surrounding districts. The depot meets the want and is an economical arrangement. In places where the population is small it may be located in a Mission building. In large towns a room may be rented or built in the bazaar or in some other suitable spot, the cost of up-keep to devolve, in whole or in part, on the Bible Society. In 1891 there were in connection with the Madras Auxiliary 54 branch depots; The sales at these depots last year consisted of 32,171 copies, and the proceeds amounted to Rs. 4,410. The free contributions from the districts where the depots are located were Rs. 8,566-2-9. Colportage.—The systems of colportage adopted by the various Auxiliary Bible Societies in India are on somewhat similar lines. The agency has taken a leading part in spreading the Scriptures, especially in country places. Sometimes it has accompanied the Missionary, sometimes followed, but more frequently it has preceded him. In many districts, the first ingathering of converts to the Christian Church has been due to it, and it shares the honour of many a subsequent harvest with the Missionary Society. Altogether it has been a wonderful pioneer in the removal of the spiritual darkness which for ages has covered the land.

THE WORK OF THE FUTURE.

I venture to offer a few concluding suggestions on the dissemination of the Word of God. It is freely admitted that the present agencies all combined are inadequate to the needs of India. If the Bible is to be taken to every village and hamlet in a reasonable time we must devise new methods and put forth far greater effort than in the past. Any scheme or any number of schemes that may be proposed will have to be conditioned by the resources available as to labourers and funds. A word in regard to those fields which are unoccupied or but partially occupied by Missionary Societies. In the Madras Presidency the mapping out of districts for permanent and systematic Bible work has usually been preceded by a Bible tour, and based upon the experience gained in the course of it. These journeys have been undertaken at our expense, by vernacular-speaking Missionaries, assisted by Catechists or Colporteurs, and have ordinarily lasted from a month to six weeks each. In connection with each Auxiliary Society a Branch might be established in every well-populated centre, with a good working depot, and agencies both for taking the Scriptures from house to house and for the collection of funds, all to be under the direction of a local Committee in communication with the committee of the Auxiliary. But additional help is wanted, and we are limited in expenditure. The plan most ready to hand, it seems to me, is distribution by subordinate Mission agents. As far as I am able to interpret their views, the majority of our Missionaries are in favor of such a plan, but a minority fear that this dual arrangement will have the effect of diverting the men from preaching and of turning them into mere book hawkers. This fear need not exist if it be clearly laid down that sales are not to be effected at fixed times and in fixed places, but generally in the course of the preaching tour. Many of the Mission agents may be willing to undertake this additional work as a *labour of love*, but the majority will expect remuneration for it. As a class they are certainly not overpaid and I would therefore offer them some inducement, not in the shape of salary but solely in that of commission on sales. Village schoolmasters might be vendors of the Scriptures. Students in Training institutions and boys in Boarding schools may with advantage to themselves and thier future work, make house-to-house visitations in the place where they reside and in the neighbouring villages. I advocate the erection of a Bible stand at weekly markets, fairs and festivals. The principal Railway stations offer a splendid field for labour. Let soldiers and sailors not be lost sight of. Members of Congregations, both European and Native, may do much in the way of voluntary Bible circulation, and their duty and responsibility in this direction may well be pressed on them. Other methods might be stated, but it is sufficient to have indicated the chief of them.

ENGLISH CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR INDIA.

Rev. J. Murdoch, of Madras, in his paper on the above subject, amongst other things, said: English is still more valuable at present in India than Greek was in the times of the apostles. It affords the means of reaching educated men all over the country. It contains also the greatest treasures of knowledge ever accumulated. Statistics are not avaivlable as to the number who can read and write English ; but on the 31st March, 1891, out of 3,682,707 under instruction in India, it was studied by 353,515—nearly ten per cent. The following publications were registered within British India during 1890-91 :—English 616 ; total 7,686. Madras and Bengal head the list with regard to English publications. Home Literature.—This is imported in increasing quantities. So far as Indian readers are concerned, it consists chiefly of text-books and novels. The former are required for the numerous University and Government Examinations ; the latter, for the comparatively small number who read for pleasure. The English classics have a fair sale, probably because they are supposed to be good aids in acquiring a knowledge of the language.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE?

The principal classes of English Christian Literature published in India will be briefly noticed :—

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

Bengal.—The Calcutta Tract Society, during the secretaryship of the Rev. Dr. K. S. Macdonald, has circulated a large number of English tracts. Including those from home, the gratuitous issues in 1890-91 amounted to 213,516, out of a total of 964,271. North India and the Punjab.—The strength of the Allahabad and Lahore Societies has been given to the venaculars ; a few useful publications have been issued in English. Bombay.—Various tracts by the Rev. G. Bowen, and a valuable series of "Papers for Thoughtful Readers" have been issued ; but the most important publication of the Bombay Tract Society has been the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell's "Letters to Indian Youth on the Evidences of Christianity." Madras.—The English circulation of the Madras Tract Society in 1891 amounted to 319,324, out of a total of 1,706,726. Of late years the Christian Vernacular Education Society, now the Christian Literature Society, has devoted special attention to English publications for educated Hindus. They include a series of Sciptural instruction for the young and examinations of the various forms of Hinduism ; but most advocate social and moral reform, or may be classed under the head of General Literature with a Christian tone.

PERIODICALS.

Thacker's Directory for 1890 includes 619 entries, of which 352 are wholly or partly in English. Of newspapers issued by non-Christian Indians in English, Bengal has the largest number, including two dailies and several weeklies. Bombay has one daily and one weekly entirely in English, but several Anglo-vernacular weeklies. Madras has one daily and two weeklies. "The Epiphany."—This has been published weekly for the last ten years by the Calcutta Oxford Missions. It contains four foolscap folio pages, and is sold at ¼ anna.

Indian Young Folks.—This may be mentioned, though it is intended more for Sunday School scholars than for non-Christians. It is a monthly illustrated magazine, containing twelve quarto pages, published fortnightly at Lucknow. *The Madras Christian College Magazine.*—This monthly, issued by the College, is now in its tenth volume, and contains 64 pages royal octavo. *Progress.*—This monthly illustrated paper, published by the Madras Tract Society, is now in its thirteenth year. It contains twelve royal quarto pages. It would seem that no purely religious paper intended for non-Christians can be made at present to meet its own cost.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Past and Present.—In 1839, Dr. Duff, Mr. Lacroix, and other missionaries established the Calcutta Christian School Book Society. There were numerous good school books published at home, but they wished others more decidedly Christian, and "suited to the exigencies of the country." The Christian Vernacular Education Society, so far as its publication department is concerned, was established for the same object. Whilst its school books have been largely used by some Missions, it is not the case with others. Government Readers, prepared on the principle of "religious neutrality," are largely used in some Mission Schools. It is a truism that means should be adopted to the end on view. Neither Home or Government Readers are fitted to promote what ought to be the grand aim of Mission Schools—the evangelization of the pupils. A return to the principle of the early missionaries is strongly recommended by Missionary Committees at home.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Christian Literature Society has lately began to aid in supplying the want. The aim is to provide cheap books on subjects interesting to Indian readers, written in language sufficiently simple to be understood by those whose knowledge of English is not very extensive. Descriptions of countries, biographies, historical tales, natural history, fables, anecdotes, &c., have been issued, both separately and bound together in volumes, for school libraries. Catalogues can be obtained on application.

PRODUCTION OF CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

Difficulties.—The writer of this paper has been one of the Secretaries of Publishing Societies for more than 40 years. His greatest difficulty has been to get MSS. for publication. The almost invariable answer to an application for them has been, "I pray thee have me excused. I have no time." The work has been left to a comparative handful of writers or it would have almost ceased. The two, now living, who have done most in this direction are A. L. O. E. and the writer. The pen must shortly drop from both their hands : an earnest appeal is addressed both to Zenana ladies and to Missionaries to take up the work.

Help Solicited.—There are upwards of eighty foreign Missionaries engaged in Colleges. One would naturally look chiefly to them for the supply of *English* Christian literature. But literary help should not be confined to educational Missionaries. All others who come in contact with educated Hindus might co-operate. The most efficient help will eventually come from Indian Christians. One or two have already done excellent service, like the late Babu Ram Chandra Bose.

CIRCULATION.

Under this head, space permits only a few remarks, directing attention to one important channel for the circulation of English Christian Literature, *viz.*, *Colleges* and *High Schools*. The sale might be entrusted to a teacher. From the liberal discount, the cost of carriage would be met, and commission at the rate of two annas in the rupee might be allowed. The sales will depend very much upon the interest taken in them by the professors and teachers. Lists of new publications should be entered on the Notice Boards, and if attention be directed to them, they would find purchasers.

The Rev. J. A. Thomson said that they should be provided with bands of men to sell the books on Christian Literature. The books should not be given away in gratuity as gratuitous sale was financially injurious to them. They should provide the missionaries with Christian Literature gratis if they undertook to sell books in return at the price fixed by them. In Japan, in Corea, and in China, the system of gratuitous distribution of books was found to work unsatisfactorily as the people destroyed and threw away the books which they received without any cost. He did not agree with the last speaker, Rev. Prautch, that the colportages were not required. He was of opinion that they should get colportages and give them such instruction that might be useful in the work expected from them. At any rate, they must make profit on the sale of books.

Rev. H. M. Weitbrecht also offered some remarks stating that the circulation of Christian literature was much needed. The Rev. W. F. Prautch, of Thanna, and Rev. W. F. Johnson, D. D., of Allahabad, also took part in the discussion.

The Conference was then adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when Bishop J. M. Thoburn presided.

The business before the meeting was business arrangements and closing exercises. The following resolutions were moved and adopted:—1st. This Conference recommends the various missionary societies neither to employ agents or members from other missions without proper reference to those from whom they come ; nor to receive members under discipline without similar reference. 2nd. That the Decennial Conference adopts the following resolution already passed by the Missionary Conference of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay :—"That in view of the spread of education in India and the growing need of the Indian Churches, it is highly desirable that missionary societies should recognize Christian Literature as an increasingly important department of evangelistic effort, and that select men who have shown the requisite ability and inclination should be set apart for it ; being supported, as before, by their respective societies, and reporting to them, but working in conection with Christian Publishing Societies." 3rd. Resolutions of thanks were also voted to Lord and Lady Harris for kind courtesies extended to friends in Bombay for hospitalities proferred ; to the authorities of Wilson College for the use of their buildings and grounds ; to railway and steam-ship companies for concessions granted ; and especially to H. Condor, Esq. G.I.P.R., for his especial efforts, and to the business committee. This terminated the business of the Decennial Conference.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major G. E. Beale-Browne, 18th Hussars, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant F. M. Close, Royal Engineers, embarks about the 25th proximo for duty in India.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, at Lucknow, will be opened on Saturday next, the 7th instant, by General Sir Robert Low. The exhibition remains open daily for a week, and the admission is, as usual, free.

The following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalions : Lieutenants A. C. Going, Scottish Borderers, and M. C. Le Breton-Simmons, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalions : Lieutenants C. W. Keene, Derbyshire Regiment R. H. Hunter-Weston, Seaforth Highlanders ; C. H. Buck, Sussex Regiment ; and R. E. S. Prentice, Highland Light Infantry. To 3rd Battalion : Major F. S. Thornton, Rifle Brigade. To 4th Battalion : Major F. S. W. Raikes, Rifle Brigade. An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains V. A. Couper and H. L. Rokeby, Rifle Brigade.

The following appointments have been sanctioned :—7th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant L. C. Jones, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 14th Bengal Lancers : Lieutenant J. D. Sherer, Royal Artillery, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 1st Bengal Infantry: Captain F. Hawkins, to be 2nd-in-command ; Capt. H. F. Looh, to be Wing Commander. 3rd Bengal Infantry : Major G. B. Austin, to be Commandant, vice Skinner, vacated ; Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, from 1st Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd-in-command. 40th Pathan Regiment : Lieutenant G. A. Preston, Royal Scots, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Major R. C. Hadow, 15th Sikhs, and Lieutenant G. M. Baldwin, Corps of Guides, to England for 12 months ; and Captain D. W. Hickman, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District, for 9 months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant R. E. Foley, 45th Sikhs, to England for 12 months ; and Lieutenant F. McConaghey, Royal Irish Regiment, for 9 months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenants S. D. B. Ketchen, 1-5 Gurkhas and B. Cave-Browne-Cave, 21st Punjab Infantry, to Madras and Lahore, respectively, for 6 months, to study the language ; Lieutenant H. de B. Codrington, 31st Punjab Infantry, to Lucknow, for one month, on private affairs.

THE NILE SEASON.

The arrival of Messrs. Cook, father and son, writes the "Egyptian Gazette," is a sure indication of the commencement of the travelling season on the Nile. Mr. F. H. Cook arrived early in November and at once proceeded up the river to Assooan and Philae to see that everything was in order for the working of the traffic for the coming season. Mr. J. M. Cook landed at Ismailia on Thursday last from the last new steamer of the P. and O. Co. the Australia, and is leaving at once for Upper Egypt to make the necessary arrangements for the conveyance of the mails, Government officials, etc., from Sohag instead of from Assioot as hitherto—this change being necessary through the opening of the extension of the railway to Sohag on the 17th instant on which date Mr. J. M. Cook will leave with the first mail steamer of the new service for Assooan and back. This alteration is temporary as in a very short time the line will be open to Girgeh and then Messrs. Cook and Son's mail steamers will have to undergo another change to meet the requirements of the Postal Department and the railway service.

Although at the present time there are not quite as many visitors in Cairo as there were this time last year Mr. J. M. Cook reports that from all their branch offices in all parts of the globe they have booked more passengers for the Nile for the coming season than they had booked at this date last year, and there is no doubt the firm will have as much as they can possibly do to meet the requirements of all their travelling clients. They have some time since let an unprecedented number of dahabeeyehs and small steamers for private parties, there being no less than 27 such engagements made, which include a number of very distinguished and well known travellers. The Earl of Mexborough has already been to Assooan and back on the dahabeeyeh, Mansourah, having sailed from Cairo to Assooan in what may be termed the record time of 17 days. The Earl of Sheffield and party left on the Isis on 10th November, the Earl of Gosford has just taken possession of the Hathor and will leave in a day or two. Lord Blytheswood is also leaving at once on the dahabeeyeh Tih, Lord Henry Bentinck has left on the dahabeeyeh Maharattan, Sir George Grant and party have left on the Osiris. The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford who were under the firm's arrangements 5 months last season, are coming out again in January for the dahabeeyeh Isis, Mr. Chaplin, nephew of the present Duke of Sutherland, is leaving in a day or two on the dahabeeyeh Chousu. The whole of the other dahabeeyehs of the firm are let, the steam dahabeeyeh Nitocris is let for three voyages and the private steamer Mena also for three voyages.

To keep pace with the requirements of the increased traffic to Egypt Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are just completing at their arsenal at Boolak one of the most perfect steamers that has yet been put on the Nile, the Ramases III, which has been for some time advertised to commence her first voyage on January 17th, and before Mr. J. M. Cook left London every berth on that steamer had been taken. The Ramases III will be completed by the last day of the year and His Highness the Khedive, in a private audience, assured Mr. J. M. Cook that he would have pleasure in inspecting her before she goes on to the service.

Between the last day of the year to January 17th the Ramases III will be on view at Kasr-el-Nil and there is no doubt will make several excursions to Bedresheyn for Sakkara. The addition of this steamer will make Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's fleet of tourist steamers on the Nile about as perfect as it is possible and, commencing with the first week of January, the weekly service will be worked entirely by the Rameses, Rameses the Great, and Rameses III. Many travellers to Egypt having expressed their great desire to stay at Assooan for a short time had there been proper accommodation. Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son have converted the large steamer Sethi into a floating hotel, which is moored near the Island of Elephantine, and which will give ample accommodation for 30 visitors, so that any who wish, by arranging before leaving Cairo, can break their journey at Assooan as well as at Luxor.

The Luxor Hotel has been entirely rebuilt during the past summer, fitted with electric light and every improvement to ensure its being the finest first class hotel in Upper Egypt and there is every indication that in a short time every room will be occupied.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The East India Squadron now at Calcutta will arrive in Rangoon harbour on 25th January and stay 10 days.

From the Gomal it is reported that the tribes which have recently been causing trouble are now settling down, and have in many cases paid their fines.

At Saturday's Races, Highborn, the winner of the Viceroy's Cup, added to his laurels by winning the Durbhanga Cup in grand style.

Simla and Bombay and Calcutta have their annual Art Exhibitions, and now Madras is to follow suit. An "exhibition of pictures and other works of Art" will be held at Madras about the middle of February.

It is stated that Mr. E. D. Maclagan, who has been acting as Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department, will succeed to the post permanently when Mr. Muir-Mackenzie vacates it for good in April next on his tenure of the office expiring then.

Mr. Merk returned to his head-quarters from his tour in the Kurram Valley on the 26th, having arranged for the subsidies to be paid to the various Maliks of the Kurram. The Shazada, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who had accompanied him, was left to look after the Baimani Section of the Kurram, where Chikai's meddlesome interference had caused quarrels among the tribes.

According to the Agricultural Department's first deliverance on the subject of the wheat crop, a fair harvest may be expected next spring. But some of the provincial estimates, as Bengal and Bombay, have not yet come : and were these to hand, the great determining factor will be the weather of the next few weeks. If the rain which has just visited Agra and Etawah will gladden the cultivators by extending itself generally over the United Provinces, the yield will be a fine one, for the area sown is large, and the crop so far has been doing well. The same may be said of the Punjab. In the Central Provinces it is satisfactory to know that the wheat is almost independent of the winter rains, the monsoon there having continued so late in October that the soil was thoroughly moistened once for all.

According to transfrontier correspondents, writes the Panjab paper, the plot thickens in the Kurram Valley. The Amir's two regiments, with a large supply of extra arms and ammunition, are reported to have been joined at Gardhazko by the Governor of Khost with his forces. This Governor appears to be rather a firebrand, for the object of his meeting the Amir's troops on their way to Khost is said by a correspondent to have been "that he may rouse their katred of the English Government." It is of course rumoured that the combined forces will now march to assist the Waziris against the inhabitants of Dah Buland Khel. On the other hand a telegram is said to have been sent to the front from the Government of India, to the effect that our authority is to be upheld in Buland Khel, and our agents must not be driven out by the Amir's men.

A Conference of Postal Officers to consider certain questions connected with departmental procedure meets shortly in Calcutta, Messrs. Kisch, Farrar, Symonds, and Stewart-Wilson will be members.

There appears to be imminent danger of a conflict between our troops and the Amir's soldiery at Buland Khel, thinks a contemporary. The latter have been joined by large numbers of disaffected Wazaris, and the whole force is said to be in a great state of excitement at the approach of the Afghan Governor of Khost with reinforcements. When that influential personage appears on the scene he will receive a peremptory request to withdraw from the vicinity of Buland Khel, and if he fails to immediately comply with it he will be attacked. In addition to this demonstration on the Thull frontier, Abdurrahman is reported to have established a fortress near New Chaman.

The Home Secretary declines at present to release Mrs. Maybrick, not considering her state of health so hopeless as represented. The prison authorities assert her illness to be the megrims.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 24th December was 262, against 258 and 273 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 46. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 6 and 12 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 102 and 36 respectively, against 108 and 37 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·3 per mille per annum against 30·7, the mean of the last five years.

A chorus of approval has followed the appearance of Mr. Alfred Milner's work *England in Egypt* in which he records the results of his official experience as Under-Secretary for Finance, in Egypt. He declares that England cannot fix any date for withdrawing from Egypt, without inflicting grave disasters on Egypt. Nevertheless, rumours are current that Mr. Gladstone intends shortly to reduce the British garrison in Egypt.

The Home authorities have just sent out twenty Italian donkey stallions for mule breeding purposes at a cost of £1,200.

In the Calcutta Share Market, writes a local commercial correspondent, the volume of trade has been short of what it was last week and the week before. It generally happens that in the concluding days of the year business in the share market is to some extent restricted, and this has become more marked of late years, with a few of the leading Marwarri jobbers and the Baboo element evincing a taste for a study of the weights, starting declarations, and the lists. A couple of the gaudily turbaned fraternity have in fact verted from the share market entirely for the first meeting, and may be seen established as bookies, shouting the odds in the outer enclosure, while at the grand stand a few of the more opulent are in evidence in holiday attire, equipped with betting-books and the latest of race glasses, in place of the more faded bundle of bought and sold notes and a share list.

Discussing Mr. Lesley Probyn's scheme for a gold standard for India, before the Institute of Bankers, Sir George Chesney advised the Government to try the experiment of going back to what the rupee was at the beginning of this financial year, which would mean a reduction in the charges for next year to the extent of two millions sterling, while if the price were raised another penny, an additional two millions would be taken off. Mr. Naoroji contended that whether gold were made current or not, it would not affect the loss in exchange. Mr. Probyn replied that a monopoly rupee was not a scientific standard.

A native gentleman informs the Lahore paper that he was very pleased to see his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, while out for a morning ride in Lahore, rebuking a municipal bhisti and overseer for the slovenly way in which the road was being watered : *i.e.*, profusely in patches close to the water supply, and hardly at all where the dust was thickest. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's maxim for the administration of the Punjab is evidently "thorough."

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway approximate earnings for the week ending 10th December, were Rs. 12,077-0-0. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 12,538-0-0 Decrease, Rs. 461-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th December, 1892, Rs. 236-12-10. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 245-13-8. Decrease, Rs. 9-0-10. Receipts from 1st July to 10th December, 1892, Rs. 2,85,809-0-0. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 2,91,599-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 5,790-0-0.

On Tuesday, a fisherman at Calcutta, on hauling in his net, found an alligator in it. Fearing the destruction of the net, he landed and attempted to kill the saurian with a bamboo, but the alligator knocked him down with a stroke of its tail, and seizing his foot, dashed him on the ground. The fisherman was promptly rescued by his comrades who killed the reptile.

BOMBAY JUDGES AND THE JURY SYSTEM.

We publish this morning the opinions of the Judges of the Bombay High Court on the efficiency of the jury system in the districts of the Bombay Presidency in which it has been established. The minutes are dated 1890, and were believed by some of the judges to be confidential expressions of opinion, but they were among the enclosures which accompanied the despatch to the Secretary of State :—

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S VIEWS.

Sir Charles Sargent's views were given as follows :—

The statistics provided by the Under-Secretary to Government as well as the Reports of the Sessions Judges show that where the jury system prevails there is a smaller proportion of convictions in murder and other serious cases, but this, I apprehend, must have been expected would be the result when the jury system was introduced, whilst a compensating advantage was doubtless hoped for, which there is no reason to suppose has not been attained in the increased satisfaction with the administration of criminal justice amongst the public generally. The important question is, whether the working of the jury system has so seriously affected the administration of justice as to make it in a higher degree necessary to revert to trial with assessors, as otherwise I think any change is much to be deprecated. The reports of the Sessions Judges with respect to all the districts, except Poona and Tanna can scarcely leave any doubt that the system, whether from timidity, want of intelligence, or the influence of religious or other prejudices amongst the ordinary run of jurymen, has seriously interfered with the punishment in murder cases, but we have no materials for knowing whether it has failed to such an extent as to create public dissatisfaction, a matter which, in my opinion, it would be advisable for the Government to enquire into before dealing with the question from a purely executive point of view. As to the remedies which have been suggested for improving the working of trial by jury, such as a more liberal exercise of the powers conferred by section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, on the Sessions Judge and the High Court, or by raising distinct issues for the finding of the jury, they are in my opinion both objectionable. The former would weaken the sense of responsiblity amongst jurors, the great importance of which for the efficient discharge of their duties was strongly insisted on when the practice of this Court was established of not interfering with the verdict except when it was manifestly wrong. It would be better to abolish the system than to reduce it to a farce. The latter remedy would merely complicate the procedure and give rise to additional opportunities for taking legal objections of which the defence would not be slow to take advantage. It is doubtless to be regretted that the system was not introduced with greater caution, but having been introduced, I would deprecate any change unless the Government is convinced of its necessity after a careful consideration of all the elements (of which the trial of criminals is only one) which determine the practical efficiency of the administration of criminal justice.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD.

Mr. Justice Birdwood wrote in the following terms :—

The experience that has now been gained of the working of the jury system in this Presidency show that some modification of it is necessary. Its introduction was regarded as a step in the political education of the people ; but in taking that step, we began, as Dr. Pollen, the Sessions Judge of Belgaum puts it, "at the wrong end." Instead of adopting the Madras plan, which strictly confines the class of offences triable by jury to certain offences against property of which theft is an element, or of entrusting to juries, as we might well have done, the cognisance of those Sessions cases only for which a comparatively light scale of punishment is provided, we proceeded on a very different principle. The classes of offences triable by jury in this Presidency are not the same in all Divisions into which the jury system has been introduced ; but, as pointed out by the Government of India in their letter, No. 741 of the 31st May, 1890, a copy of which has been lately sent to us by Government, "wherever the system has been introduced at all" in this Presidency "murder is one of the offences of which juries take cognizance." "This," it is added, "is all the more remarkable, seeing that cases of homicide have been carefully excluded in Madras and the North-Western Provinces, and that one of the objections most strongly urged against juries is the reluctance of a native juryman to convict when there is any possibility of a capital sentence being passed." Juries have shown such a reluctance in the Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum Divisions ; but the jury system seems to have worked quite satisfactorily in the Poona and Tanna Divisions. Mr. Whitworth, the late Acting Sessions Judge of Tanna, expresses the opinion that "the system has worked as well as the authorities which introduced it could expect, and that the statistical results indicated in Mr. Heaton's note are not surprising. He says it was a matter of course that the percentage of convictions under the jury system would diminish, and this for two reasons. First that the jurors being less accustomed than the Judge to estimate the value of evidence would oftener be in doubt what conclusion to arrive at, and every doubt naturally tends in favour of the accused. And, secondly the jurors being not trained to regard crime from a public point of view, but being only called upon very occasionally to determine a particular case, are more liable than a Judge to be influenced by considerations of the effect of their verdict upon the individual fellow citizen they are called upon to try." For these reasons Mr. Whitworth thinks it was to be expected that juries would often acquit where a Judge would convict, but he has not met with any instance in which a jury has returned a verdict either wilfully wrong or indicating an absolute inability to appreciate evidence. The system may be taken to have been introduced into British India rather for political reasons than in the hope of securing thereby an improvement in the administration of justice. The reasons for its adoption are not weaker than they were twenty-three years ago ; and its withdrawal now would cause great dissatisfaction. Nor is its entire withdrawal necessary on judicial grounds. The Code of Criminal Procedure already provides, in section 307, for the prevention of failures of justice from utterly wrong verdicts, and it would be advisable, I think, as suggested by Mr. Justice Telang, to require Sessions Judges to state clearly in their charges to the jury the points for determination in each case, in the terms of the definition of the offence under trial. A verdict should be taken on each issue of fact, and on the cases for the prosecution and defence generally. What is desirable is, not the withdrawal of the system, but its improvement. In the Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum Divisions I would withdraw cases punishable with death from the cognizance of juries. In the Poona and Tanna Divisions I would extend the system to all cases committed to the Courts of Session for trial. Copies of the reports received from Messrs. Aston, Hammick, Crowe, Whitworth, and Pollen should be forwarded for the consideration of Government.

MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.

Mr. Justice Parson's opinion is expressed as under :—

So much has been written on this subject that it is hardly necessary for me to minute at all. I wish, however, to record my opinion arrived at from my experience as Sessions Judge of Tanna and as Judge of this Court, that the system of trial, by jury has worked, and does still work, quite as well if not better than it was expected to do, and that it should not in the case of any offence that has been made triable thereby be lightly abolished. No doubt in the first instance it would have been better to have introduced it in the trial of minor offences and then gradually extended it in those districts which were found sufficiently advanced. Undeniably, however, the system as at present in force works very well in some districts. In these no change should be made. In others it is said with good reason that with regard to the trial of certain offences it does not work well. I am not one of those who believe that the remedy for this is a reference to the High Court. This reference is a special provision, only to be employed in special cases under an ordinarily well-working system of trial by jury. My opinion is that whenever it is found in a district that the opinions held by the inhabitants thereof are such as to render it impossible to obtain after due exercise of the right of challenge, and impartial jury, i.e., jury who will return a true verdict according to the evidence, for the trial of a particular offence, trial by jury in that district for that offence should be abolished. The Sessions Judge of the district is the best judge as to whether such a state of things exists or not. In no case, however, should trial by jury once introduced be lightly abolished, rather I think it should be extended as much as possible, for their can be no question that the verdict of a Judge and jury inspires a confidence and carries with it in public opinion a weight far greater than that of a Judge and assessors or even than of an Apellate Bench of this Court.

MR. JUSTICE CANDY.

Mr. Justice Candy, in the second of two minutes he penned, says :—

Since writing the above, I have seen the letter from the Government of India, No. 741, dated 31st May, 1890, and forwarding letter from the Bombay Government, No. 3784, dated 15th July, 1890. We are asked to principally direct our attention :—(1) To the general question of the relative advantages, and disadvantages of the system of trial by jury as it exists in this Presidency ; (2) to the special question whether juries show an undue tenderness or timidity in dealing with cases of murder ; (3) to any suggestions which our experience may have shown to be desirable for the modification of the present system which divides cases triable by a jury from those not so triable according to degrees of punishment.

On the first point I am not aware of any special advantages in trial by jury. I have never heard of any one arguing that it has peculiar merits as a means for the repression of crime. I apprehend that it was introduced for political reasons. Extension of trial by jury is generally a plank in the platform of all native associations (Congress, Sarvajanik Sabha, &c.). It is supposed to be a sign of healthy self-government. For this reason I said above that to curtail that system would be regarded as a retrograde measure, and should be avoided if possible, and I suggested certain remedies to be first tried.

The disadvantage of the system is that in the opinion of many experienced officers juries are unduly anxious to acquit, especially in murder cases. This embraces the second point noted above. The fact is notorious (see the opinion of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad at I. L. R. X. Bo.,) page 499. Also in my opinion juries are sometimes apt to unduly convict in dacoity cases and in cases in which old offenders have been committed for trial. Therefore though it may eventually be found necessary to exclude murder cases, and perhaps other cases also from the cognizance of juries, I recommend that at present the case of all erroneous convictions or acquittals the provisions of section 307, Criminal Procedure Code should be persistently followed. In all such cases the High Court would take into consideration the natural tendencies of native jurymen.

As to modifying the system by which cases are divided according to the degrees of punishment it must be remembered that one important factor has to be considered, and that is the number of available jurors at the head-quarters of each Sessions court. For instance, I doubt whether in Tanna it would not be an intolerable hardship to the jury list to make all cases committed to the Court of Session triable by jury. Again to take the Madras list quoted in the Government of India letter, of the numerous sections quoted eleven only relate to offences triable exclusively by the Court of Session. Committals in other cases, therefore, would be generally of old offenders. The Bengal list is very wide, chapters 16, 17, and 18 of the Indian Penal Code covering important and numerous cases. I doubt whether in the Bombay Presidency we have large enough jury lists to include all such cases. On the whole, I am of opinion that if any change is to be made the degrees of punishment should so far be considered that jury cases should be limited to cases triable exclusively by the Court of Session. Otherwise I would regard the nature of the cases, e g., the offences of kidnapping, abduction, rape, and offences relating to marriage being especially suitable for trial on jury. The list for any Sessions Division should not be such as to prove a burden on the list of jurors.

MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

Mr. Justice Farran and Mr. Justice Telang also wrote minutes on the subject. The latter's views were thus expressed:—

I generally concur in the conclusions arrived at in this minute. My experience of mofussil juries and their work is extremely limited, but apart from statistics my general impression, though not very favourable to the working of the jury system, has not been so unfavourable as that suggested by Mr. Heaton's note. But assuming the correctness of what our most careful and experienced Sessions Judges say, I quite agree in the view expressed by Candy, J., about their duty in making differences. They must not, as some of them apparently do, think it a reflection on them, if the High Court on the reference declines to disturb the verdict of the jury. I should like, however, to make a suggestion in reference to Mr. Justice Candy's substantive proposal. He himself suggests the possibility of "browbeating" of the jurors by the Judge. What I have heard from time to time about the matter makes me think that this danger does require to be guarded against. How would it do if the Sessions Judge in cases of trial by jury were directed always, say, at the close of his summing up to put to the jury in plain and distinct form what may be called the issues arising in the case, the issues being framed as in civil cases, "mutatis mutandis." Upon "such" issues the jury may be asked in the event of a difference of opinion between them and the Judge to state their finding which should be recorded. In addition to these issues there might be one or two more always added—(1) What is your general view of the evidence for the prosecution? (2) What is your general view of the evidence as to the defence? These two questions will bring out the views of the jury in those cases in which it is suggested in argument that the jury may have disbelieved the evidence as got up. If the questions to be put to the jury in this way are settled before the supposed difference of opinion arises there will be less chance of the questions being framed under the unconscious bias of the Sessions Judge's own view and therefore being such as to bring out only what goes to the support of that view.

I do not wish to add much to what I have said in my note of the 30th of June last. The observations made in that note regarding the duty of Sessions Judges under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were intended to apply as they do in terms apply only to cases in which a judge holding the view that the reference provided for by the section is necessary for the ends of justice, nevertheless declines to make such reference because the result of it may, by upholding the view of the jury, involve some sort of reflection on himself. Apart from this consideration I have no hesitation in expressing my concurrence in the view of Farran, J., that the powers conferred by section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the High Court and Courts of Session must be exercised by both authorities with much circumspection, and in special cases only. In regard to my suggestion touching the framing of issues I do not think that it will really involve any substantial increase in "the complexity of our judicial procedure." In all ordinary cases the framing of issues will be of service to the Judge by enabling him in the course of his summing up to marshall the facts in an easily intelligible and logical order, while it will also be of service to the jury by enabling them the more readily to grasp the real points arising in a case without being misled by side issues or bewildered by a multitude of details. In those cases in which the Judge and jury differ, and in which only the jury need be asked to state their findings on the issues framed, there is to that extent an increase of what may be called the complexity of our judicial procedure. But such cases have hitherto been, and I suppose will hereafter continue to be, of unfrequent occurrence and therefore an increase of complexity to the extent indicated need not, I think, be much dreaded.

On the other question raised in these papers, my opinion is that no satisfactory grounds have been shown for interfering with existing arrangements in Poona and Tanna. The results are, I believe, as good as could reasonably have been expected. In Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum the official reports before us are very unfavourable to the continuance of the jury system in murder cases. I am not satisfied that non-official opinion will go quite as far as this, and I am not disposed to treat all the reports before us as conclusive of the question. But upon the whole, and having regard to the special nature of trials by jury, I think it is desirable that in the three districts named murder cases should not continue to be tried by juries. And in other districts too, whenever the question comes to be considered, it will not be desirable to introduce the jury system, at the first start in capital cases.

In regard to the extension of the jury system to other than capital cases, I may say that in my opinion the nature of the offence, rather than the amount of punishment which may be awarded under the law, should be taken as the guide in fixing the limits of such extension. Offences relating to marriage, to take only one instance, would furnish the appropriate scope for the jury system in its earlier stages, as the investigation of such offences would often involve questions of local or caste usage and kindred matters. The offences triable by jury in the Madras Presidency, as specified in the letter of the Government of India, also appear to me to have been properly selected, though upon a different ground than that above indicated. But it is grounds of this character that should be mainly considered, I think, in making a selection of offences to be tried by juries. The merely mechanical rule of selection based on the amount of punishment does not appear to me to be a good one.

In the matter concerning the Calcutta Import Association and the exchange banks, in which the Association protested against the facilities given by the banks to home firms of sorts having no settled abode or representatives in Calcutta to the detriment of merchants properly established in this city and recognised as importers, a further stage has been reached, and some unanimity displayed by the local heads of the several banks. A letter has been prepared and signed by the managers of the banks collectively, giving an expression of their disapproval at the practices that have gradually been allowed to creep in, mainly in reference to the unfairness of the competition that established importers are thus subjected to. This letter is addressed to the head offices of the several banks at home, to whom copies have been sent, and it is hoped this more forcible mode of stating the general feeling here on the subject, will result in the executive at the other end seeing the thing in its proper light. The fault has rested entirely with the banks in London, who, in their anxiety to secure business, have committed their branches here to the multitude of duties devolving on a commission agent. It is quite outside the province of banking to regularly clear, land, and receive goods, thereafter realising the same, whether wholesale or retail. Any of these smaller home exporters, writes a correspondent, are welcome to open an office here, and, in doing it all for themselves, compete fairly, but it certainly does not behove a bank, who finances the operation, to also undertake the entire engineering of the goods.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January. 1.

Nicholetts, Major, 5th Bo, L I, off leave.

January 4.

Hughes, Surgn-Col. Bo I M S, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Priston, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Scots, on transfer, from Cannanore.
Grenhill, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal Medical Staff, for England from Ranikhet.

DEPARTURES.—December. 31.

Shortland, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Aden.
Jellett, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Aden.

January 2.

Scott, Col, 5th Bo L I, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

January. 3.

Richardson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 21st Hussars, on duty, to Sealkote
Blewitt, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Western, Major, Ms Staff, on leave, to Madras.

January 4.

Campbell, Lt, Bengal, Middlesex Regt, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Pocock, 2nd Lt, 10th Bo L I, on duty, to Poona.
Nelson, Capt, Bengal, Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Quetta.
Baker, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Fitz Gerald, 2nd Lt, Bengal 5th Lancers, on duty, to Meerut.
Fraser, Lieut, Bo, Poona Horse, off leave, to Sirur.
Walter, 2nd Lt, C India, Scottish Rifles, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Babadie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 21st Hussars, on duty, to Sealkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th January.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday next, the 7th instant.

2. The following promotion will take effect in "E" Company from this date :—Vol. H F. Cargin, to be Lce-Corpl vice D. Hughes, resigned.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.

3. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association on Friday next, the 6th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th January.

I. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-quarters.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.
To-morrow, at 6 p.m.— do. do.

II. There will be class-firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

III. On Saturday next, the 7th instant, both companies will parade as follows :—

1st Parade, at 3-15 p.m.—At the Municipal Office, and proceed by ghary to Pilot Bunder.

2nd Parade, at 4 p.m.—At Apollo Bunder and proceed by Steam Launch to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress :—Drill order, without arms.

IV. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the B. V. Rifle Association on Friday next, the 6th inst., at 6 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, December 24.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the Personal Staff of Major-Genl Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I, Comdg Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut J D S Lockhart, 2nd Battn Gordon Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff, Cawnpore—Capt W P Blood, 1st Battn Rl I Fs, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Major H L Smith-Dorrien, D S O, Offg as Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Oudh District.

Major G C Kitson, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, is posted to the Oudh District, vice Capt Lamb, vacated.

Major G C Kitson, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Oudh District, to officiate as Assist Adjt-Genl, Sirhind District, vice Col Grant, C B, on leave.

Major H L Smith-Dorrien, D S O, S S O, Cawnpore, to officiate as Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Oudh District, vice Major Kitson.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Major J C F Gordon, 2nd-in-Comd, to be Comdt, vice Jennings, vacated.

Major C S Wheler, Sqdrn Comdr, to be 2nd-in Comd, vice Gordon.

Capt C E W Macdonald, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Wheler.

Capt R T Paul, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Macdonald.

Capt R E Grimston, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr, vice Paul, and to remain seconded whilst employed as Adjt, Govr-Genl's Body Guard.

Lieut W F Shakespear, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr-sub pro tem, vice Brimston.

Lieut A G Maxwell, Supernumerary on the establishment, of the regiment, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Shakespear.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut-Col J Davidson, 2nd-in-Comd, to be Comdt, vice Shepherd, retired.

Lieut-Col C C Egerton, D S O, Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Davidson.

Major C G Mansel, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Egerton.

Capt W Lambert, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Mansel.

Capt L S H Baker, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr, vice Lambert.

39th Garhwal Rifles—Lieut D E Mocatta, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to be Adjt, vice Evatt, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Lieut M B Roberts, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master vice Mocatta.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—

1st Battn Worcestershire Regt—Lieut C B Westmacott to be Adjt, vice Capt B H Randolph, deceased.

Royal (Bengal) Artillery—Subject to H M's approval, Lieut-Genl B H Pottinger is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is qualified for appointment in the regimental, general and personal Staff of the Army :—Capt T P Geoghegan.

The undermentioned officer is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot :—Capt E B Urmston, 2nd Bn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The undermdntioned officers are qualified for promotion :—Major G C Kitson, King's Royal Rifle Corps ; Capt H W D Denne, Gordon Highlanders ; Capt E B Urmston, Argyll and Southerland Highlanders.—To the rank of Major, vide G O C C, No 707 of 1892. 2nd Lieut P Leveson-Gower, Derbyshire Regt ; 2nd Lieut M Stevenson, Sutherland Argyll and Highlanders.—To the rank of Lieut.

The following officers of the Staff Corps having passed the examination laid down in para 131, Army Regulations, India, Vol II, are qualified for appointment on the Regimental, general and personal Staff of the Army :—Capts, C J B H Dressner, G Bowling, J G Turner J Vans Agnew, S E Gough, C Davidson, H B Vaughan, P Malcolm, C Jackson, and R F Formby ; Lieuts A A Jones, H E Whiffin and H I E Palmer.

Captain and Bevt Major W du G Gray, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, is posted to the Rawal Pindi District.

Military Works Dept—On return from furlough, Capt J A Gibbon, R E, is posted to the Baluchistan Command.

Military Works Dept—On arrival in India, 2nd-Lieut G H Boileau, R E, is posted to the Bombay Command, Bombay.

Military Works Dept—Lieut J H S Murray, R E, is transferred from the Bombay to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Ferozpore.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—18th Hussars—Maj R H Morrison, for 175 days, on private affairs.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut C W Battine, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

3rd Battn Rifle Brigade—Lieut C F finney, for twelve months, medical certioncate.

1st Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt W J Myers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Ceylon. 1st Battn, Gordon Highlanders—Lieut H Macneal, for five months, on private affairs.

The following Nursing Sisters are brought on the establishment of the Indian Nursing Service. Phœbe Fowler Watt, Mary Bartleet, Eliza Annie Chapple, Beatrice Hallowes, and Anne Elizabeth Adams Hunt.

2nd Grade Senior Apothy H Johnson is granted one year's leave in India, on medical certificate.

The earthquake, which occurred on December 29th in the Quetta District, and the southern portion of Afghanistan, writes a contemporary, is likely to attract the attention of the whole scientific world. In the neighbourhood of the Khwaja Amran Range the shock was very severe : a tower in one of the block houses was cracked, some walls were shattered, chimneys were shaken down, and several old disused houses tumbled into ruins. In the Khojak tunnel the noise was deafening, and workmen engaged on the roofing were thrown from their perches to the ground. There was, however, nothing very extraordinary in these effects : it was on the line of railway between the tunnel and old Chaman that a curious phenomenon occurred. At mile 643 four or five lengths of rail were found to have been bent by being opened out sideways, while all the joints nearby were jammed up tightly. The bent rails were removed, and the work of putting in new ones was proceeded with. What was the surprise of the engineers to discover that the measure was less by two feet six inches than the original length. This was due to a crack or "sheer" which crossed the railway bank at an angle of about 18° exactly at the place where each crack had been contracted. This crack, it appears, bears a little east of the meridian, passes through the old bazaar near Chaman fort, and, according to native reports, extends across the main range of the Khwaja Amran, eighteen miles away. The fact clearly established by the shortening of the railway track is that the earth's crust has contracted 2½ feet in the vicinity of the Khojak. This will be good news for those scientists who are on the watch for facts to support theory of the gradual contraction of the earth. The evidence is indisputable, and the photographs taken on the spot show exactly how the rails were twisted out of the straight. Mr. Griesbach of the Geological Survey has, we believe, proceeded from Quetta to examine the ground where it has been rent and compressed by the earthquake, and his report should be of the highest scientific interest. One rather shrinks from thinking what the effect on the Khojak tunnel would have been had it come within the destructive action of the shock. If the crack through the Khwaja Amran had taken place along the line of the tunnel, or had struck in diagonally, that great engineering work would have been hopelessly wrecked.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Anybody who has a first edition of Mr. William Watson's "Wordsworth's Grave, and Other Poems," may put it down as a valuable possession. The peculiarity of first editions, apart from their being first editions, is that they include a little poem which Mr. Watson afterwards cut out. This poem is entitled "John of Brentwood," which means, of course, John Ruskin. Two volumes of verse from Mr. Watson's pen were published before "Wordsworth's Grave," one "The Prince's Quest," and, the the first of all, "Epigrams," which appeared in Liverpool. Some of Mr. Watson's earlier published verses have been included in his later publications, but altogether he has five separately titled issues standing to his credit. They are "Epigrams," "The Prince's Quest," "Wordsworth's Grave," "Poems," and "Lachrymæ Musarum."

Christmas is to be illumined by the appearance, through Messrs. Chatto and Windus, of a new poem by Mr. Robert Buchanan, though Mr. Buchanan's title, "The Wandering Jew—a Rhymed Story of Modern Interest," suggest old-world melancholy rather than conventional gaiety. The Jew, it is understood, is no new creation, but the old wanderer of tradition. Perhaps the most successful individual volume of poetry that Mr. Buchanan has published is "St. Abe and His Seven Wives." His collected poems have many readers, but it is as the novelist, not as the poet, that Mr. Buchanan is really read. His stories, "The Shadow of the Sword' and "God and the Man," have had very considerable successes.

The new year will witness a fresh change in the historic of an historic, though to-day perhaps a rather faded, magazine. The old "Westmnester Review" will be published by Messrs. Henry and Co., Its editor for many years has been Dr. Chapman, an old friend of George Elliot's, and a man of considerable personal distinction.

Berlin also, like London, has its "Independent Theatre," or "Freie Buhne," where dramas of the stamp of Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Widowers Houses" may see the light free from the ban of the censor morum. Hitherto the Lessing Theatre has generally been the seen of these private performaces, but a new departure in this field of the "free stage" has just been made by a body calling itself "Die Freie Literarische Gessellschaft" (Free Literary Society) which, on Sunday last, invited to the Singakademie (a sort of St. James's Concert Hall) a large number of the "cultured classes" to listen to the reading, not the acting, of a new piece by Gerhart Hauptmann called "Die Weber," which aims at portraying the past unspeakable miseries of the weaving population of Silesia, and the public performance of which had been sternly forbidden by the police on account of its revolutionary tendencies.

Herr Neumann Hofer, the dramatic critic of the "Berliner Tageblatt"—the Clement Scott, or William Archer, so to speak, of Berlin—commenced the proceedings by detailing the general character of the drama and the action of the censor with regard to it. Then, act for act, it was recited by a volunteer company of actors and artists from all the various theatres, who sat at a long table in their ordinary afternoon attire and read forth the parts that would have fallen to them in a proper performance of the piece. But it was rather a dull and artificial affair, was this novel method of dramatic interpretation. The amount of beer that was afterwards drunk is said to have been unprecedented—even for a Berlin advanced circle.

The December issue of the "Art Journal" contains a painfully inadequate criticism on one of the most interesting of contemporary movements—the sudden rivival of a mystical form of Christianity in French painting. A competent art critic could have no more interesting subject; but the lady who deals with it in the "Art Journal" can hardly expect us to take her seriously. Her article is merely a collection of a few scrappy notes, which have all the air of being jotted down on a hasty visit to the Paris galleries in the spring. Even then she has noted little, and that not well. A person who does not mention Mersan, nor appear to realise the astounding vulgarity of Jean Beraud, could hardly be expected to understand the tremendous power of Lhermitte's "Supper at Emmaus."

Are authors taking kindly to the growing custom of issuing fine editions with the author's autograph on each copy? Possibly, for we hear no objections to the ordeal of writing one's own name 250 times in succession. This consideration is suggested by the large-paper edition of Mr. Austin Dobson's "Nineteenth Century Vignettes" which has been prepared. Mr. Dobson's dainty signatures on the title-pages are quite in keeping with the artistic feeling of the edition. Five pictures of old-time worthies have been produced from Mr. Dobson's collection of portraits. Richard Steele makes the frontispiece, and after him come Samuel Johnson, looking younger than in most portraits. Lord Chesterfied, Oliver Goldsmith, and Cowper. Besides there is the picture of the "Old Vauxhall Gardens given in the ordinary edition, the size being enlarged.

Dr. Conan Doyle has written a story to run in "Harper's" during the first six or seven months of the new year. "The Refugees—a Tale of Two Continents," as it is called, will begin in the January number. On the face of it the story is one of the Huguenot times, starting in France and crossing over to America. Dr. Conan Doyle will not be the only strong name in the new "Harper," for William Dean Howells contributes a farce. "The Unexpected Guests." Mr. Howells during the past few years has written several of these little plays, and they have been read with the greatest possible interest in America. "The Unexpected Guests" is a lively farce.

Sir John Lubbock's recent reference to Mr. Fred. Henderson, L.C.C., reminds us that he is a young poet in whose work the Prime Minister has of late been taking an interest. In a letter written this week to a prominent M.P., Mr. Gladstone commends Mr. Henderson's London sonnets in his recently issued volume, as exhibiting "both great nobleness and great force."

Dr. George C. Williamson, of The Mount, Guildford, is writing a life of John Russell, R.A., the famous crayon portrait painter, who died in 1806. The work is in a measure compiled from a diary in many volumes written by Russell himself, and never before published. It will contain numerous reproductions of the artist's pictures, including several in the possession of the Queen, who has allowed them to be photographed. Dr. Williamson will be glad to hear from collectors possessing paintings or drawings by Russell.

The 286th number of the "Law Magazine and Review" is before us, and we tremble to think of all that is entombed in that useful quarterly. Its special merit is in jurisprudence, and the present number contains a valuable contribution to the international law of divorce, a subject recently made notable by the case of Count Menabria.

Mr. A. Pavitt, who is an English solicitor and a French advocate, has issued through Messrs. Stevens and Haynes a shilling pamphlet on the French laws of 1889, on nationality and military service as affecting British subjects. By the present law every French-born son of an English subject who has himself been born in France is made irrevocably French, and is deprived of his former right of election whether his own nationality should be French or English. Mr. Pavitt makes the whole bearing of the subject singularly clear. But the French Government has undertaken to legislate further on the matter.

Mrs. Meynell's advent as poet and essayist has been made conspicuous by the heralding praise of Mr. Coventry Patmore ("Fortnightly Review"), and everybody will be asking for her pretty pair of slim companion-volumes, "Poems" and "The Rhythm of Life, and Other Essays" Mr. Patmore is not the first distinguished herald that Mrs. Meynell has had. A sonnet in her volume of "Preludes," written and published some years ago when she was but a girl, won for her the characteristically quick recognition and generous commendation of Rossetti. Of these "Preludes" much survives in the present volume among some poems of later date. Mrs. Meynell is, as most people are aware, a sister of Lady Butler, distinguished in a sister art.

Mrs. Oliphant, already the historian of our literature for the antecedent period, has, with the help of her son, Mr. F. R. Oliphant, produced a book on "The Victorian Age of English Literature. It has been published this week in two volumes by Mr. Percival. One more tribute to Mrs. Oliphant's admirable and indomitable industry rises to the lips, but is checked by a recollection of her recent pathetic protest. Literary industry, however, is nothing to be ashamed of, so long as the workmanship is good; and it is precisely the union of so good an average of workmanship with untiring production that compels afresh the cry Mrs. Oliphant deprecates as each new book treads on the heels of its predecessor. Your mere bookmaker may keep talking and nobody mark him. But when a George Sand, for example, turns out romance with the regularity of clockwork, the world is moved to marvel; though only a Musset should dare to indulge in petulant and irreverent sallies.

A propos of the contemporary writing of literary history, we may note Mr. Traill's proper exposure of that common critical bogey, "the verdict of posterity." Literature expressly written for posterity is perhaps the literature least likely to reach its address, as Voltaire once remarked in a particular case, and made an enemy by remarking. And if the best literature is addressed to contemporaries, it is odd if contemporaries are to be allowed no judgment about the performance.

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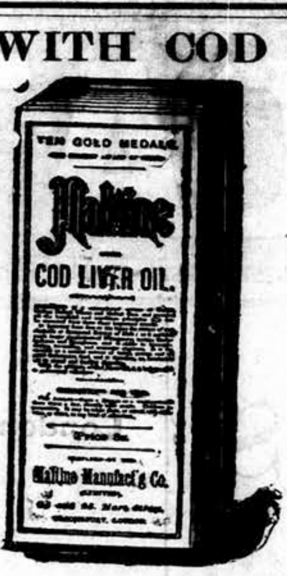

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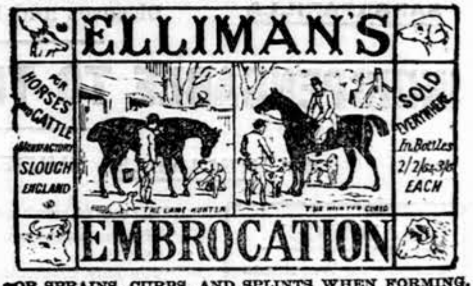

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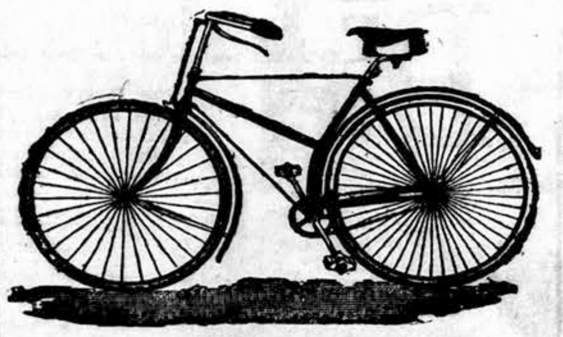

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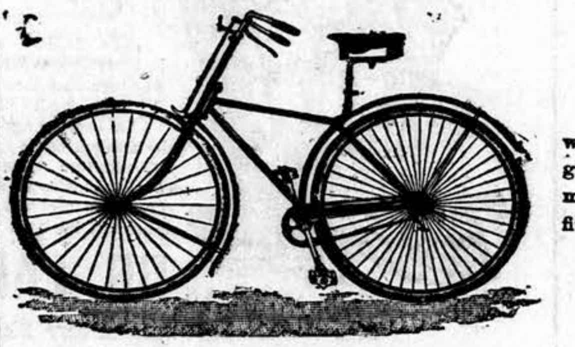

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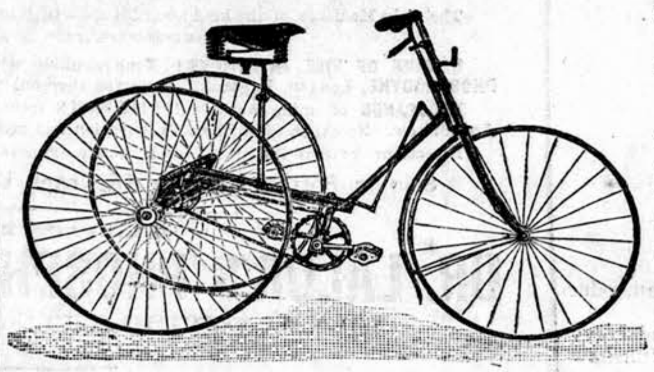

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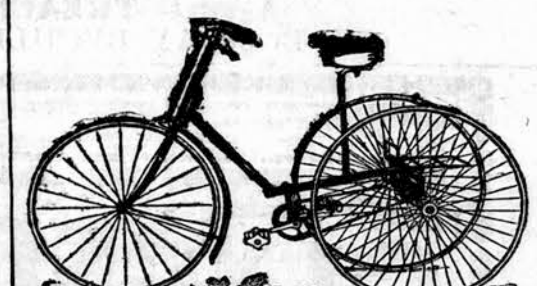

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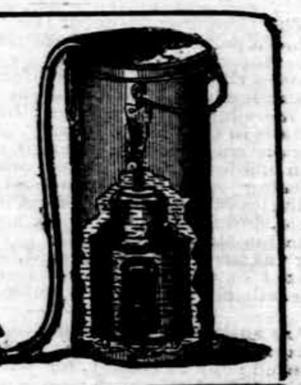

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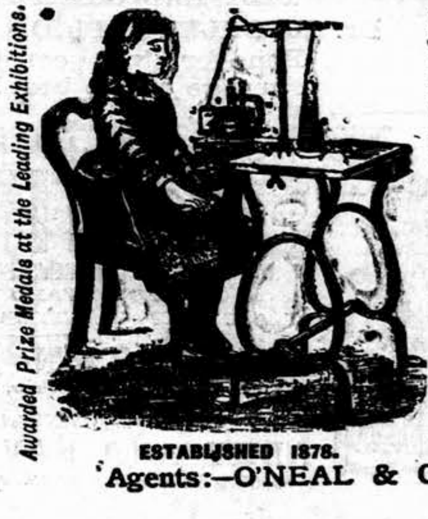

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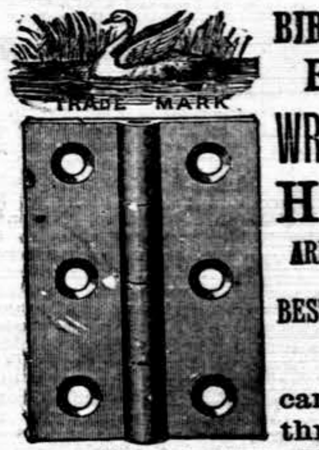

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